

THE AMERICAN
LEGION
MAGAZINE

SEE PAGE 14
**WHO ARE THE
CENSORS?**

SEE PAGE 22
**TROUBLE
IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

JULY 1954





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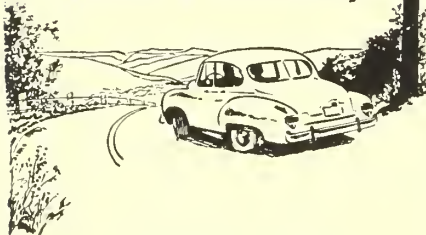
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Vol. 57 No. 1, July 1954

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

LEGION



Cover by Frank McCarthy

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WORLD GOVERNMENT PRO & CON

Sir: I read Legionnaire Mullen's letter in the May issue and agree that too much can't be done to expose the World Federalists' scheme to turn the United Nations into a world government in 1955 when the charter question comes up for discussion.

Waldo I. Nichols
Danielson, Conn.

Sir: Just one question for the guys who don't like World Federalism. Have they got a better plan to prevent atomic war or piecemeal communist conquest of the world? If so, let's hear about it.

Martin T. Hutchinson
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N. J.



ANTI-GERANIUM

Sir: How could you pull such a boner as you did on the May cover? To us Legionnaires the Poppy is the symbol of Memorial Day. Who ever thought up that bright geranium idea? You will hear plenty from the members of the Auxiliary, I'm sure.

George Runcie
Los Angeles

GOT US!

Sir: I've gotcha! The United States Constitution, originally located in the Library of Congress, was moved quite some time ago with full military escort to the National Archives Building, in fact your picture shows it exactly in that location! May I suggest a revision in your caption on page 26 of the May 1954 issue?

Karl W. Helft
Washington, D. C.

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

Sir: Considering all the verbiage we read and hear, the communists and One-Worlders evidently have accomplished their purpose to sidetrack the issues and get a concerted smear of Senator McCarthy. Isn't it time to get back to the main issue? Why did Dr. Peress invoke the Fifth Amendment on 33 questions asked about his possible ties with communists? During Senator McCarthy's questioning to determine who promoted Dr. Peress was

General Zwicker cooperative or extremely evasive? Senator McCarthy has stated he believes 99 percent of the Army is loyal. If you had a rattlesnake in your back yard what would you do about it?

Ford M. Sperry
Binghamton, N. Y.

DON'T SMEAR STODDARD

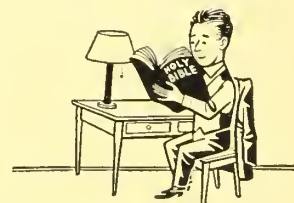
Sir: There are one helluva lot of us Legionnaires that are getting darn fed up on the steady diet of McCarthy-like articles in your magazine. You attack the schools, civil liberties, our ministers and who next? Where were the great anti-communists when Indo-China fell? I'll tell you. They were busy dividing Americans. When are you going to wake up to the fact that Russia is our No. 1 enemy, not honest liberals, dissenters and agrarian rebels who resist your brand of conformism? I dare you to print this — and don't try smearing me.

Charles H. Stoddard
Executive Director
Independent Forest Farmers
of America
Minneapolis, Minn.

NEEDS HEAD EXAMINED

Sir: It is my sincere opinion that Zeb Hawkins, of Long Branch, whose letter appeared in the May issue, needs his head examined. Just because the national magazine of The American Legion accepts the advertising of leading manufacturers of cigarettes, beer and whiskey is no reflection upon the magazine or, for that matter, on any Legionnaire. Therefore, he, Hawkins, is narrow-minded, ignorant and against the very principles of all true Americans.

Louis J. Bezdek, Sr.
West, Texas



BIBLES ARE READ

Sir: In *Sound Off* for April, a Margaret Russell Dillon questions whether many travelers read the Bibles in hotel rooms. As a district sales manager for (Continued on page 53)

On to Washington!...



Let's go together!



Let your nearby Texaco Dealer help you plan your motor trip to the convention. Stop in and tell him how you want to go. Through Texaco Touring Service he will get you the latest Texaco road maps all marked for you — with the best routes, and interesting spots to visit. Your trip will be lots more fun.

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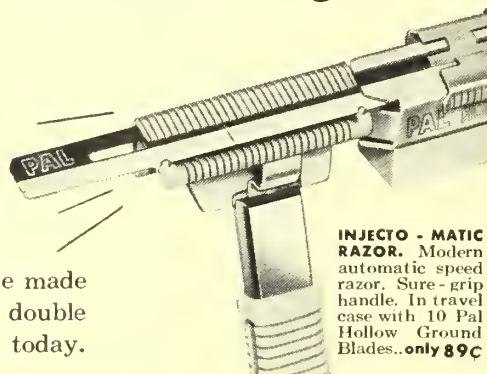
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INJECTOR BLADES in precision-fit
injector for all injector-type razors. Used blade vault—a Pal
exclusive.....**20 blades 59¢**

Editor's
Corner



PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT

WE HOPE that the people who occasionally write to complain that we are "anti-liberal" had the opportunity to hear or read J. Edgar Hoover's speech before the 63rd Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Discussing the danger threatening us from within, the head of the FBI said:

"Otherwise respectable, seemingly intelligent persons, perhaps unknowingly aid the communist cause more effectively than the communists themselves."

And that's about it. The trouble does not come from true liberals, who want no part of a collectivist state and violently oppose any and all collectivists. J. Edgar Hoover used the correct term in calling the troublemakers "pseudo liberals," who conceal themselves in a cloak of respectability. Mr. Hoover made another comment worth remembering:

"Whenever one has dared to expose the communist threat, he has invited upon himself the adroit and skilled talents of experts of character assassination."

This sums up neatly all you need to know to understand a lot of what you read and probably even more of what you hear.

LOVE THOSE COMMIES!

JOINING many other notables who rushed to the defense of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the atom-bomb man, Earl Browder dashed off a lengthy letter which was published in a New York newspaper on April 29th. In it the former boss of the reds in this country described the commie business in the 1930's and up to 1945 when William Z. Foster succeeded him.

Describing how "the best people" were chummy with the reds, Browder said:

"In fact a rather free association with communists in daily life was taken for granted by the dominant trend of public opinion. There was, of course, an active minority [This definitely makes The American Legion a minority group.—Ed.] which strenuously fought against this dominant trend but its fate is illustrated in the person of its most illustrious spokesman, Martin Dies, who was literally laughed out of Congress and into oblivion when he tried to 'expose' the subversive associations of screen actress Shirley Temple.

"In those days communists exerted a powerful and pervasive influence. . . . At election time their support was sought by candidates and factions in both major parties. . . . Communists were asked to



Pal Hollow Ground Blades are precision products of American Safety Razor Corporation

... speak at universities not despite but because they were communists. . . . Government officials, church leaders, scientists, doctors, lawyers and judges collaborated freely with the communists. . . . In politics, of course the main weight of communist influence was thrown behind Roosevelt. . . ."

Since Browder is telling all, it's too bad he didn't tell the truth about that Shirley Temple episode which, he says, caused Dies to be hooted out of Congress. The fact is that Dies did not call Shirley Temple anything. On August 22, 1938 Dr. J. B. Matthews testified before the Dies Committee, showing how the commies used prominent Americans and often got them to sign statements when they had no idea what they were signing. As an example, he told how the French communist newspaper *Ce Soir* in its then recent first anniversary number had featured greetings from several movie stars, including Shirley Temple. But Matthews had prefaced his remarks with this sentence:

"I am not trying to make these persons' names stand out in any odious manner whatsoever."

When it comes to the commies you may be sure that anything you say is going to be used against you. And it doesn't particularly matter how carefully you say it.

NOT FOR BREAD ALONE

ON PAGE 14 you will find an article *Who Are the Censors?* which is illustrated with a clause from an author's royalty contract. The point being made is that *some* authors are never able to get the jingle of the cash register out of their heads, even when writing the most high-minded stuff.

Of course we are sure that this does not apply to those who specialize in deploring loyalty oaths, congressional investigations of communism, guilt by association, and the complete absence of civil liberties in today's "black cloud of fear."

Those writers are idealists, pure and simple, or they wouldn't be fighting against such terrific odds, trying to find publishers, working so diligently to get a few kind words from book reviewers, and plugging their books on radio and television with such pathetic persistence.

We haven't checked but we are almost certain that only charity benefits from the sale of books written by Elmer Davis, Henry Steele Commager, Harold Taylor, Agnes Meyer, Bishop Oxnham, James Wechsler, and all the other idealists. Obviously they are not the type who would want to exploit such sacred things as academic freedom, right of dissent and civil liberties for mere money. The obvious conclusion is that all their royalties go to worthy causes.

Unfortunately, charity isn't making much from some of the books, which to use the trade parlance have been "flops." However, Elmer Davis's book is going great guns. As this is written it's up there where Polly Adler's lurid textbook on home economics was, only a few short weeks ago.

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UNLOCKS HORSEPOWER



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**Sound your Z
for the LONG QUART**

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PRODUCTS PARADE



A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

CONVENIENT CUFF LINKS

A new type of cuff link, made with an expandable link on a coil principle, makes it easier to dress and to keep shirt cuffs clean. The links can be put into your cuffs before you put your shirt on, and with them you can pull your sleeves up to your elbow without fuss or trouble. Called Expandas, they come in two styles: one a classic gold filled front and the other an enameled heraldic pattern. The price is \$5.00 including federal tax and postage from Designer's Workshop, 743 Fifth Ave., New York City 22.



PHOTOGENIC CAMERA

A reflex camera with distinctive new design features is now being introduced by Ansco, Binghamton, N. Y. Called the Anscoflex, this twin-lens camera takes the popular 2 1/4-inch square picture, and has several unusual features. One of the most interesting of these is a sliding metal panel which protects the two lenses when lowered, and raises with the touch of a finger to form the front part of the viewing hood. The camera comes in striking two-tone gray and silver and sells for \$15.95. Eveready case and a new type flashgun are available as accessories.

FOR HOME OR TRAVEL

An all-purpose necktie case which will protect your ties while traveling or permit you to hang them at home is offered by Emil Hervey Designs, 385 Fifth Ave., New York City. The case has a transparent cover of Bakelite cast vinyl, a slide fastener which opens down the side, and a metal ring for hanging. The outer surface of the case is made of faile. Available at department and men's stores at approximately \$7.50.

END GLARE

To stop the glare you get from the shiny dashboards of recent vintage motorcars,

Cosmopolitan Enterprises, Box 2036, NB Station, St. Louis 15, Mo., is featuring what they call a Cad-Pad. This is a padded vinyl cover with an adhesive base which is tailored to fit any car and can be installed in a minute. The price is \$3.95 postpaid. Give particulars about car when ordering and specify color wanted.

NO RUST

An easy way of keeping toilet bowls from becoming rusty and corroded is available in a device called Magic Maid, being sold by Gifts and Greetings, 20 Kilby St., Boston. This consists of a series of metallic blocks on a short cable which attaches to the water inlet pipe. After a couple of weeks the rust can be brushed off and the bowl then remains clean. The price is \$1.25.

FOR BASEBALL FANS

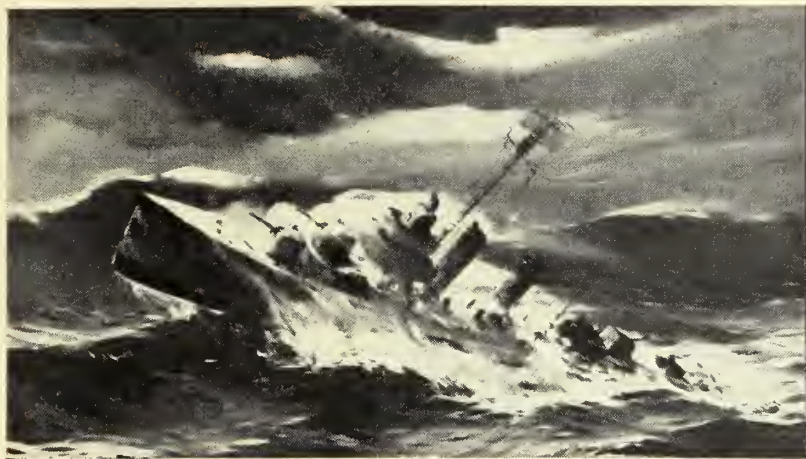
You can figure any baseball average in a few seconds with a calculator now being marketed which is said to be similar to that used by professional scorekeepers and baseball writers. The calculator consists of two cardboard dials which rotate, and by moving them according to instructions the correct average shows up in a window. Available from Handy Andy, 64 West 21st St., New York City 10, it sells for a dollar postpaid with a booklet which tells you how to keep score.



HANDY REEL

With the growing use of electrical appliances and tools outdoors, an ingenious reel being offered by Racine Specialty Mfg. Co., 1309 State St., Racine, Wis., should interest many people. This Cord-n-Reel contains 25 feet of UL-approved rubber-covered cord, and as an exclusive feature has a built-in plug. This makes it possible for you to unwind only as much cord as you need to get to the appliance or tool, plugging it in at that point. The price, postpaid, is \$3.95.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine



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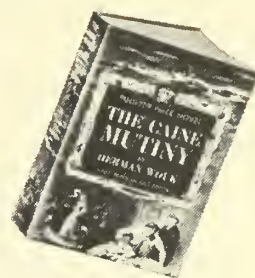
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*lonely, the loneliest
man alive!*



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THE SEA-LAWYER...
*a man who knows
how to hate!*



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*for heroism—a
court-martial!*



KEEFER
THE TROUBLE-
MAKER...*who keeps
out of trouble himself!*



WILLIE
THE ENSIGN...
*a wide-eyed kid whose
eyes are opened
even wider!*

Yes, all the people, the passions, the power of the book...the officer from Princeton and the crew with names like Horrible and Meatball...the hulk with only rust to keep the water out...the damning diary...the yellow stain on the sea...the stolen strawberries...the girl who sings torch-songs...the typhoon...the nightmare of the court-martial...the agonizing moment of decision!

SMART TRAVELER !



This young lady,
just like her Mom and Dad,
knows that the green and white
Registered Rest Room sign out in front
of a Texaco service station means
this is the best place to stop.
A place that's always nice and neat
and clean. She can count on that
and so can the millions of other
highway travelers in all 48 states.
Registered Rest Rooms are another
Texaco Dealer service for you and
all of America's motoring families.



THE TEXAS COMPANY

The Gimmick

It was obvious that Big Fingers
couldn't have hijacked the \$55,000
while he was at the doctor's.

By EVERETT RHODES CASTLE

The door was jerked open and the ugly
snout of a sawed-off shotgun shoved in.



WHEN THE prosecution in the Case of the People vs. Charles Morales, alias Big Fingers Marotto, alias Chuck Martin, rested there was general agreement among the working press that even the legal magic of Cornelius Cassidy could not beat this one.

In his opening statement Sam Bard, the County Prosecutor, had placed the facts calmly and dispassionately before the jury. They were, Bard maintained, as follows:

On February 17, 1953, at eleven o'clock in the morning, George Wilson Brainard, a vice president of the Warrendale Savings & Trust Company and

a bank guard named Alfred Cesack were transporting \$55,000 from the Federal Reserve Bank to Warrendale, a distance of forty-two miles.

Brainard drove the car. Cesack sat beside him. The bag containing the money was on the seat between them. When the car reached the outskirts of Warrendale a dark blue sedan containing two men suddenly emerged from a side street and forced Brainard's car to the curb. Before the guard could withdraw his gun from its holster, the door on his side of the car was jerked open and the ugly snout of a sawed-off shotgun took charge of the situation.

"It is the contention (*Continued on next page*)

(continued)

The Gimmick

of the State," Sam Bard told the five women and seven men composing the panel, "that the man behind the shotgun was the defendant, Morales." Bard was a chunky man of forty who looked shorter than his five feet, six inches. He had a round face, solid-looking without any suggestion of surplus flesh but his speech was hesitant and, compared with Cassidy's, was completely unimpressive. However, in front of a jury, Bard, who was no political hack, had a telling way of employing this speech disadvantage to project a sense of fairness and earnest objectivity.

"Both Brainard and Cesack, as you shall hear, support this contention," Bard had continued dispassionately. "Both men were shown the pictures of hundreds of known criminals by the police. Both, unhesitatingly, pointed to a picture of Morales and proclaimed him the man behind the shotgun. They could not identify the driver of the car. Three weeks ago, when the police arrested Morales, both men again picked him out of a police line-up as the man who made off with their \$55,000.

"But the State's case, as far as identification of the defendant is concerned, does not end with these two men. A resident of Warrendale, a Mrs. Edna Battles, was crossing the street just as the blue sedan rocketed away from the scene of the robbery. Indeed, it almost struck her in its haste to make a quick and safe getaway. Fortunately, Mrs. Battles was accompanied by her son Curtis, a student in Warrendale Junior High School. The young man's quickness saved his mother from serious injury, possibly from death. But despite the danger of the moment both had a good look, in full sunlight, at the man sitting beside the driver of the car. They both agree it was the defendant.

"Undoubtedly the distinguished counsel for the defense will, and quite properly, challenge these identifications. But thanks to Chief of Detectives William S. Devers and the associates who worked with him day and night on the case, the State has even more telling evidence to prove the guilt of the accused.

"Perhaps you have already noticed the time lag between the identification of Morales and his arrest. Perhaps you have already asked yourself why it was that the police waited three weeks after the identification before they made the arrest?



Mr. Cornelius Cassidy removed his glasses and his questions

"The answer is simple. Mr. Morales, or Big Fingers as he is often referred to by his friends and associates, has a unique reputation for beating what the underworld calls a rap. The able counsel for the defense would probably object strenuously if I attempted to list the numerous crimes of which he has been accused and subsequently acquitted. But if Mr. Morales has a great talent for escape he also has a weakness—what might be called a betraying virtue. Mr. Morales prides himself on his openhandedness.

"Captain Devers ordered his associates to hold their fire until they could see the green in Morales' wallet. His patience was rewarded about three weeks later. Mr. Morales accompanied his girl friend of the moment, a young lady variously known as Miss Inez La Fevre and Miss Billie Acosta, to the establishment of a well-known and exclusive fur-

rier where the lady picked out a mink coat priced at \$2975.

"The openhanded Mr. Morales paid for the coat in cash. The State will offer in evidence the monies Mr. Morales used to consummate the transaction. It will prove that the numbers of the bills show that they came from the little black bag stolen from the bank car.

"This is in essence the State's case . . ."

THE FOLLOWING is the bare-boned testimony of the doctor which threatened, for many anxious hours, to torpedo the prosecution's copper-riveted case. In the general view of informed courtroom opinion it probably accounted for Mr. Cornelius Cassidy's unprecedented gentleness in cross examining the stream of witnesses for the prosecution. Certainly, everybody agreed, it was the root cause of Morales' amused boredom. When the court bai-



became sharper. "Can you state the exact time of the visit?"

liff escorted the gaunt, distinguished-looking medico into court Big Fingers hitched up the trousers of his \$250 fawn-colored gabardine suit, ran a set of beautifully manicured fingers through his sleek hair, and smiled openly.

"Your full name?" Cassidy inquired, taking up a strategic position between the witness box and the jury. Because of his pink cheeks and silky white hair he was often spoken of as the Vicar of Wakefield.

"James B. Glendenning."

"Your address, Doctor?"

"912 Medical Center Building."

"This city?"

"Yes, sir."

"In addition to being a duly qualified physician you are also vice chairman of our Community Fund?"

"I am."

"Also you've served as a past president

of our local Academy of Medicine?"

"That is true."

Cassidy teetered complacently on his heels. His client inched forward in his chair. Sam Bard stared uneasily at his assistant, Ben Welsh. These surprise witnesses...

"Are you acquainted with the defendant in this case, Doctor?"

"I am."

"Will you tell the Court under what circumstances you came to know him?"

"He came to my office."

"As a patient?"

"Yes, sir."

"When did he first visit your office?"

"January 26th."

"This year?"

"Yes."

"He came to your office again?"

"On two occasions. February the second and February seventeenth."

The working press sat up. A ripple of

sound ran across the courtroom. Big Fingers caught the quick consternation in the dark eyes of the assistant D.A., and smiled complacently.

The sudden tenseness seemed completely lost on Cassidy. He removed his old-fashioned pince-nez and stared at them intently.

"We are particularly interested in the latter visit, Doctor. Can you state the exact time of the appointment?"

"Eleven o'clock."

Judge Bailey gaveled sharply for silence. A newspaper reporter raced for a telephone, closely followed by two of his mates. Sam Bard stared stonily at the rigidly upright figure in the witness box. Ben Welsh muttered something in his ear. The sounds drifted unheard in the quick turmoil the testimony had engendered.

"You are quite certain of the hour, Doctor?" Cassidy was saying. He had a handkerchief in his hand and was wiping his lips delicately.

"Yes, sir."

"You have refreshed your memory on this point?"

"I have. My testimony has been predicated on the entries in my appointment book. I see many patients every day. It would be impossible—"

"Exactly. Who makes the entries in the book?"

"My nurse, Miss Laura Styner."

"You regard her as a thoroughly competent person?"

"She has been with me for thirteen years. Yes."

"One more question concerning your appointment book, Doctor. Suppose a patient makes an appointment for a given time on a given day and then is unable to keep that appointment. Would your record so indicate?"

"It would. My statements are based on services rendered."

"Did the defendant keep his appointment at eleven o'clock on the morning of February seventeenth?"

"My record clearly indicates that he did. Yes, sir."

"You have that record with you?"

"Yes, sir."

Necks craned everywhere as Doctor Glendenning unwrapped a package he had carried to the box. Divested of the white paper, it proved an ordinary-looking sort of book to have such momentous meaning.

Cassidy made a production number out of its acceptance. In sonorous tones he asked that it be marked and placed in evidence. The jury eyed it avidly.

"Your witness," he said with a smile and his best clerical bow.

Judge Bailey stared suggestively over his horn-rimmed spectacles at the clock.

"It is five minutes to five," he pointed

(Continued on page 62)

ILLUSTRATED BY FRED IRWIN

7. The Publisher shall pay to the Author or his duly authorized representatives, the following advances and royalties:

(a) An advance of \$ _____ against the Author's earnings under this agreement payable _____

(b) A royalty upon the regular edition sold in the United States of ten per cent (10 %) of the retail price thereof on the first 5000 copies sold

twelve & a half per cent (12½%) on the next 2500 copies sold
fifteen per cent (15 %) on all copies sold in excess of 7500

(c) A royalty of fifteen per cent (15%) of the amount of the Publisher's charges for bound copies of the original edition of the Work and eighteen per cent

As this paragraph from a book contract shows, there's money to be made out of a fast-selling book. And some of the fastest sellers have been written by people whose theme is that "book burners" have suppressed free expression.



WHO ARE THE CENSORS ?

If you want to learn about censorship, write a book that exposes communism or official corruption.

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN



Agnes Meyer



Howard Fast



Corliss Lamont



Harold Taylor



Owen Lattimore



Elmer Davis

BOOKS BY SUCH AS THESE ARE VIRTUALLY ASSURED OF CORDIAL REVIEWS.

IF EVER ANYTHING took a beating this past year, and was slugged, pummeled, abused and misused, it was the word CENSORSHIP. And no propaganda campaign ever got farther than this illegitimate one, launched from a paper base, that the whole country was in the hands of a few hysterical, evil characters able, willing and determined to destroy our constitutional rights and freedom.

There's an old saying that empty vessels make the loudest noise, so it might be smart if we all stopped screaming for a while and asked ourselves who's hysterical, who's censoring what. And at the outset, let's restate and reaffirm

the traditional American position that we are all against censorship, 100 per cent, 24 hours a day, all the time.

In point of fact, nobody likes censorship as such, even though there are few people who won't draw the line somewhere when pinned down. It is censorship to exclude obscene literature and pictures from the mails and from public sale and exhibition, but no sensible, decent person objects to this any more than he objects to the unrestricted sale of poisons and drugs.

In addition to left-wing huckstering we have this kind of pornography to hurt us. ▶

The censorship we've been hearing about *ad nauseam* all year is what the reds and the professional leftists, and their intellectual captives, have dubbed "book-burning." As a matter of fact, the term was invented by the left. They

Police Throw Book At Filth Publisher

File Multiple Charges After He Slugs Cop

Police threw the book at a book publisher early today, charging him with printing obscene literature, slugging a detective, conspiracy.

... of controversial issues or only the side that is always plugged by left-wing hatchet-men who fight any attempt to expose subversion and the people who engage in it.



William F. Buckley, Jr.

THEIR SUBJECTS WERE TABOO TO OUR LITERARY THOUGHT-POLICE.



John T. Flynn



Chesly Manly



Capt. Russell Grenfell, R.N.



William L. White



Elizabeth Bentley



Louis Budenz

took their cue from the burning of the Reichstag by Hitler and his nazis, the public burning of books in Germany, because they know they can always raise the blood pressure of decent people in this country by repeating the vile methods of nazism and implying that Hitlerism may be incubating here.

Corliss Lamont, the red millionaire, author of *The Myth of Soviet Aggression* (how contemptuous of American intelligence can you get?) complained loudly that copies of his *Soviet Civilization* (you should pardon the expression!) had been burned in a Chicago street. *Counterattack*, the anti-communist weekly news letter, made an independent investigation and learned from the Chicago police and other responsible sources that no such incident ever occurred. But Lamont, through an advertisement by his publisher in the *New York Times*, wailed: "Remember that in Hitler's Germany it started by burning the books and ended by burning people."

Lamont and other intellectual hucksters would have you believe that Hitler, long dead, and nazism, drowned in American and Allied blood these many years, are more dangerous to the United States than an infinitely greater

evil, one which is alive and vigorous, ruthless and penetrating—the communist conspiracy to conquer and enslave the world.

So what was all the shooting-off-of-the-mouth for?

This is what it really gets down to... The communist conspiracy, which never sleeps, seized on the fact that a few books were pulled off the shelves of tax-supported United States Information Center libraries abroad. The word went out and the roar went up; and in the emotionally supercharged atmosphere that was created one would think that the cities of the United States were ablaze with the fires from mountains of books piled high in the streets from denuded libraries.

The issue which was obscured was that the purpose of the old United States Information Service was to disseminate information abroad about our country. The State Department stated specifically the purpose was "to reflect American objectives and values, the nature of American institutions and life, and to utilize the books and related materials to advance ideas of America in the struggle against communism." It follows then that any book which gives a false picture of the United States doesn't be-

long on these shelves. The real question is not why books by Owen Lattimore, Howard Fast and Dashiell Hammett were discarded, but why and how they got on the shelves in the first place.

All books, unfortunately, were not chosen by Americans completely familiar with the directive or in entire sympathy and agreement with its purpose. The government's information libraries have had their origins in several sources: Army occupation libraries in several countries; OWI wartime information libraries when Russia was militarily our ally; American Library Association-originated libraries in Latin America. A little-known point is that all overseas libraries are subject to pressure to accept gifts from nationals in their country, well-meaning donors for the most part, and others who deliberately and successfully managed by this means to get anti-American, pro-red books on the shelves.

Sufficiently careful screening of such gifts quite probably was not always done, chiefly because of an unequal average of sophistication on the part of USIS personnel.

The fact that communists and their dupes may have been successful in this sly and skillful device, and that the libraries were actually used as propaganda centers by this means and others, is proved by the fact that a new policy is in effect. Since the start of the Congressional investigations, and for many months now, all gifts to overseas libraries have had to be books from revised and approved lists, or books spe-

(Continued on page 59)



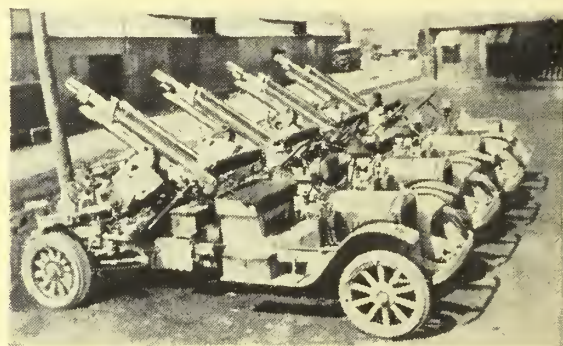
Grand-daddy tank built on Quad chassis used by U. S. troops chasing Villa in 1916.



Tremendous fleets of Ford ambulances served sick and wounded of AEF.



This durable Dodge saw service as General Pershing's staff car on the Mexican border and later was used in France. Recently restored and given to The American Legion, it will be at this year's National Convention.



AEF machine gun battery mounted on White truck chassis, always got there when going got rough.

By BOYD B. STUTLER



"THE PUNITIVE expedition into Mexico (1916) in pursuit of Francisco Villa marked the real beginning of the use of motor transportation for the Army, although for many years the motor truck had received some attention for military purposes." This, Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, wrote in an official report in 1919 to tell of the victory-winning use of motor-driven vehicles in Europe in the First World War.

True enough, there had been some experiments by the Army extending back to 1901, but in a desultory sort of way. The Secretary's "some attention" to motor transport can be set down as an official overstatement. The Army's experts had contributed very little to the development of self-propelled transport for use in combat or field service, particularly in the field of standard designs to meet the varied

needs to be produced especially for Army use. Changes come slowly, and the old Army was wedded to its Cavalry and to its horses and mules.

Gasoline-fueled machines—after experiments with electric and steam-powered trucks and cars—had been brought into use by the Army in a minor way, passenger cars predominated for the personal transportation of headquarters personnel and high ranking officers, but until Villa made his raid on the New Mexican border there was no organized system of mechanical transportation. Worse yet, there was no organized system for the supply of machines in the event of a sudden emergency.

We have Pancho Villa to thank, then, for jerking official Washington and the high command into a sudden realization that the day of animal-drawn transport was over. It took a home emergency to do it, despite the warnings

and the use of motor transport in the war in Europe which had then been raging for nearly a year and a half. And despite the spectacular feat of General Gallieni who, in September, 1914, mobilized the taxicabs in Paris to send his army out to check the German advance in the first Battle of the Marne. Paris was saved for the entire war by the taxicab army.

Almost forgotten in the spectacular happenings abroad was a recommendation of the Adjutant General made in late December, 1914, that means of transportation be changed without delay from animal-drawn vehicles to auto machines, and that motorcycles be issued to each Regiment and superior headquarters. Nothing was done, or at least nothing got beyond the planning stage.

So when the 1916 emergency came and General John J. Pershing was ordered to take his column into Mexico



Pershing and his Locomobile—a familiar sight to AEF front-line soldiers.



Chow wagon built at Monterey, served on Mexican border in Madero troubles, 1911.



Top-ranking AEF commanders had Cadillac touring cars; many were on front lines.

AMERICA'S FIRST CARS *in* COMBAT

For years the use of cars was delayed, thanks to the old Army game, which preferred to play the horses.

it found the Army almost completely unprepared in the way of motor transport. In fact, in the face of all that had been done in the fifteen or more experimental years, there were less than one thousand motor vehicles of different types and models in the whole United States Army when Villa struck. These cars, it may be said, were scattered throughout the whole establishment in the home country and in the Philippine Islands.

Of course through the years when electromobiles, steamers and internal combustion types were being tried out, self-propelled transports had vigorous champions in service circles. But apparently there were none who, like General Billy Mitchell of the Air Service, were willing to lay their military careers on the line for their belief in the utility and necessity of motorized ground equipment. Paradoxical as it may seem, the Air Service also had a

part in the Pershing campaign in which motor-driven vehicles were first used as a primary means of transportation. The 1st Aero Squadron was the first detailed to serve the expedition as aerial observers and, of course, had to be fully equipped with ground motor transport to serve them when they made landings on the sun-scorched desert plains.

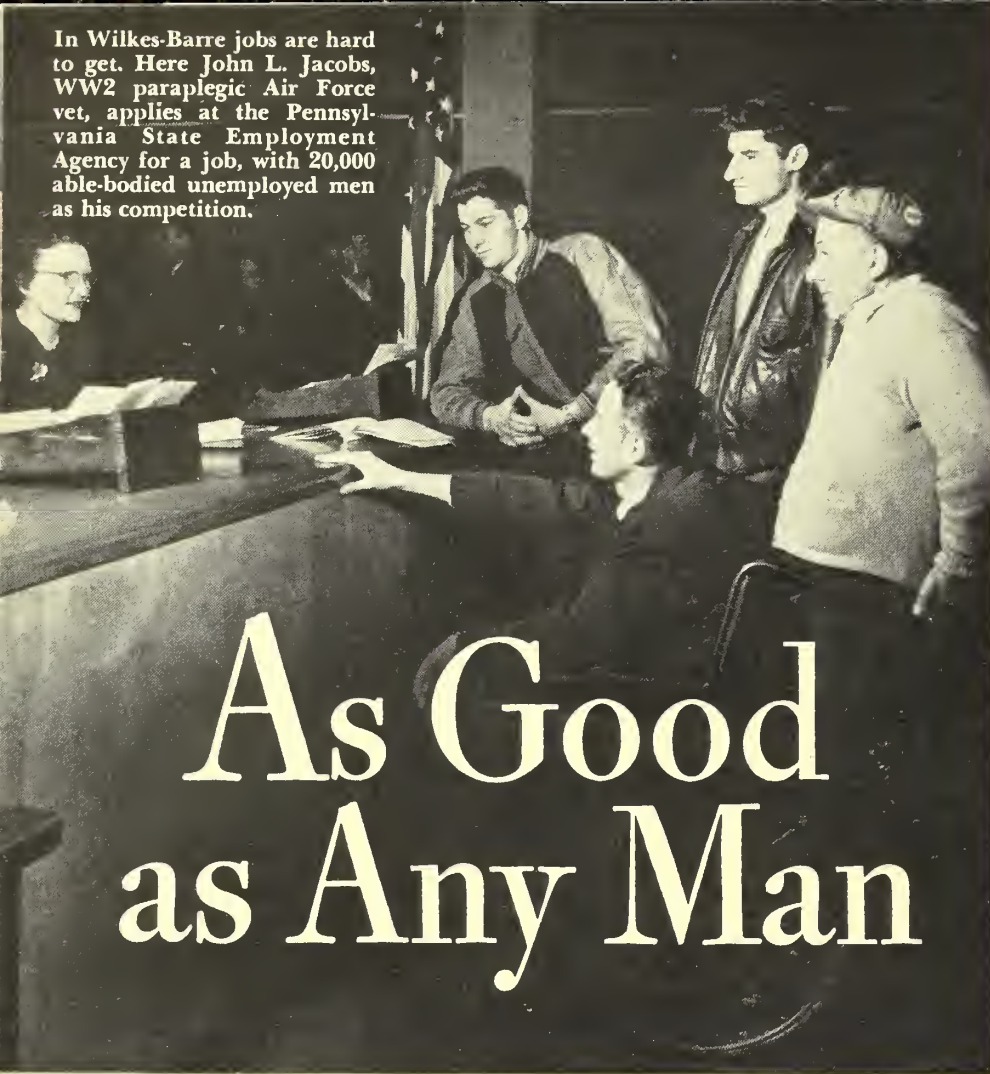
In the light of later world-shaking wars when victory, no matter from what angle you view it, was made possible by motorized and mechanical equipment, it seems strange that the nation that had done most to develop the motorcar and was foremost in production should have been the last to give scientific motor transportation to its Army. The United States lagged behind Britain, Germany, France, Russia and even the Swiss armies in testing types of machines for military use. As early as 1901 the Swiss Army used motorcars in its fall maneuvers—and

American observers faithfully reported on their performance to the State Department. This was in contrast to the adverse reports made to the War Department in late 1900, when the Quartermaster General pointed out that European roads unlike the roads in the United States were, as a rule, in excellent condition, and recommended that no large expenditures be made to develop satisfactory machines for service over our bad roads. This attitude was maintained as late as 1908 when the Quartermaster General wrote that automobiles were too expensive for Army use in the United States, but thought they might be experimented with in the Philippine Islands.

To go back to the beginning. The motorcar for commercial and pleasure use dates from about 1895—at least there were four cars built and put on the market in that year. Also in that same year Major General Nelson A. Miles, Civil and Indian Wars veteran, succeeded to the command of the Army by reason of seniority, and almost immediately the development of self-propelled vehicles for military use caught his imagination. He could see the dawning of the machine age and of mechanized auxiliaries for service in peace and wartime—and he could see in the new machines a revolutionary change in methods of transportation. He was quick to recommend that a bicycle corps be organized, and that motor

(Continued on page 50)

In Wilkes-Barre jobs are hard to get. Here John L. Jacobs, WW2 paraplegic Air Force vet, applies at the Pennsylvania State Employment Agency for a job, with 20,000 able-bodied unemployed men as his competition.



As Good as Any Man

The disabled veterans who work for Bill Betterly ask only one thing—a chance to prove they can work as well as anybody.

WHEN A MAN goes to work for William A. Betterly in his factory at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., two things are understood. First, the man is a disabled veteran because Bill Betterly hires no one else, and second, he is expected to do as good a job as any man can do.

Handling government contracts to make such things as parachute bags, Bill Betterly's plant has tough competition. Even though he has to give his men on-the-job training, the government gives him no preference, and time and again contracts have been lost to concerns which do nothing for the disabled.

Given a job to do, Bill Betterly's men can compete with any corresponding number of able-bodied workers. And they are paid accordingly. In a community where jobs are hard to get, Bet-

terly's minimum pay is \$1.10 an hour. This does not, however, imply that once a veteran goes to work for Betterly his future is secure. It is made clear to him at the start that he gets no special treatment—no babying—and if he can't measure up he's through. More so than the boss, other men working at the plant get this idea across to newcomers.

It's pretty strong medicine to some men, particularly those who have had no responsibilities of their own since the time they were wounded, but in virtually every case it's extremely effective. As Bill says:

"The thing these fellows want most is a chance to prove they've got what it takes."

There's another rule, also based on his belief that the greatest favor you can



A frequent visitor at the huge Veterans' Hospital in Wilkes-Barre, Betterly tells the men about his plant and the work being done by their former buddies.

do for a disabled veteran is to prove to him that he can stand on his own two feet. This rule is that if a vet gets a better offer elsewhere, he has to take it.

"We don't want any of our men getting the idea that this is a club where they can spend the rest of their lives just because they've been injured."

Bill sounds very gruff when he says this, but somehow the gruffness doesn't ring true. Those who know him well point out that less than four years ago, when he was trying to get enough capital to get his factory going, he had to borrow money for a bus ticket to Washington.

Today the factory is running smoothly, giving work to many veterans who otherwise would be languishing in hospitals or at home. But when contracts are up for negotiation, Bill Betterly gets the same haunted look he must have had when he boarded that Washington bus.

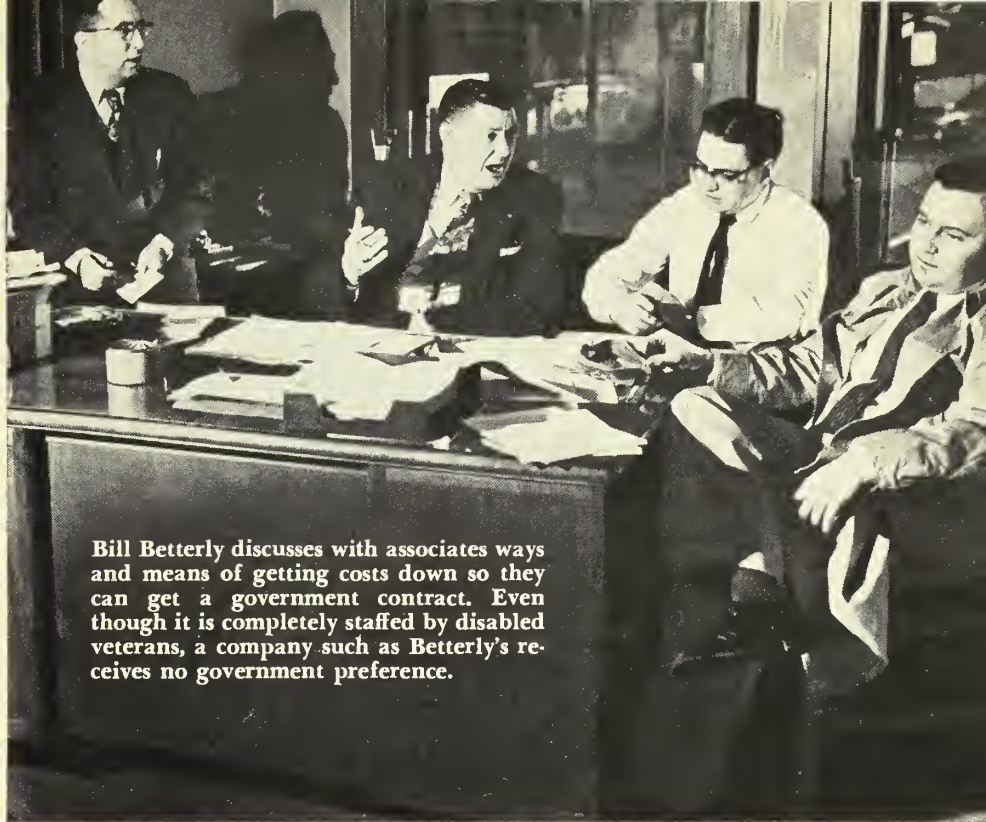
THE END

Trained at Betterly's, Joe Barron got a job as head mechanic at Prestige Shoe Co., Wilkes-Barre, earning \$125 a week.





The men who work for Bill Betterly are not babied or coddled. They punch a time clock and do a full day's work. They are paid better than scale, are well worth it.

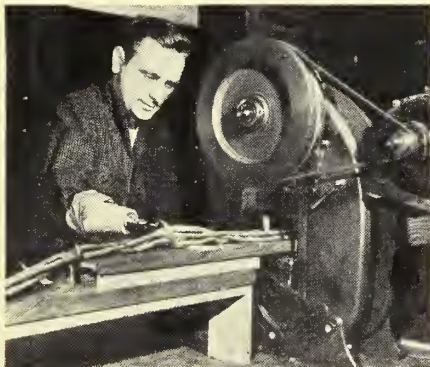


Bill Betterly discusses with associates ways and means of getting costs down so they can get a government contract. Even though it is completely staffed by disabled veterans, a company such as Betterly's receives no government preference.

PHOTOS BY

ANGELA CALOMIRIS

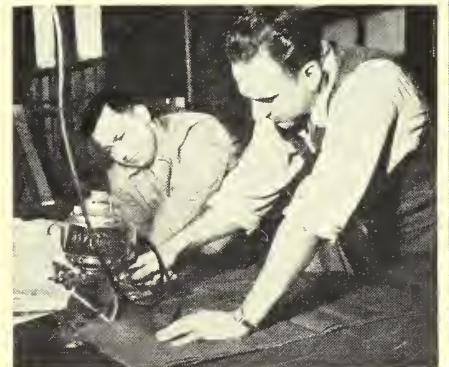
MEN AT WORK



Eddie Ormanski, Air Force vet, lost his right arm in Korea, but this does not impair his efficiency processing tarpaulin ties through a bench press.



Joe Zuzelski and Noah Sharp were injured in WW2. Sharp was buried alive and mistaken for a French soldier. Years later, he recovered and explained.



Lawrence Kaperst, plant engineer, watches Stanley Piasecki cut a pattern. Stanley's leg paralysis does not in the least impair his efficiency in this job.

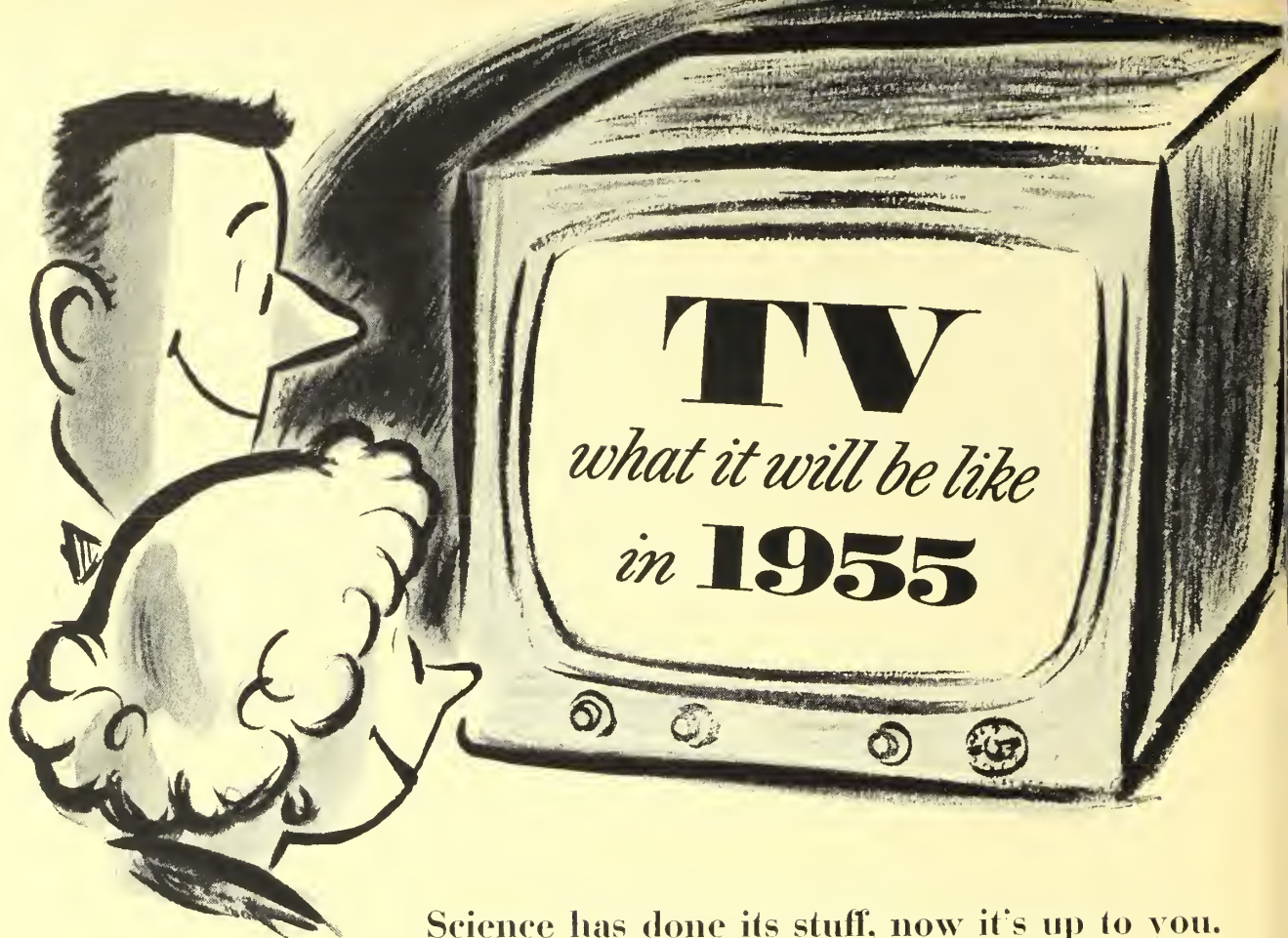
Another Betterly graduate is Leon Ziomek, who also went with Prestige. Betterly encourages his men to look for better jobs.



John L. Jacobs and Daniel Nemish are kept busy splicing ropes for tarpaulins. Nemish shows the marks of shrapnel wounds from WW2.



Frank Grevera received internal injuries in a B-29 crash at Saipan. Today he is Betterly's trouble shooter, and designs machinery.



Science has done its stuff, now it's up to you.

Are you willing to pay the price for super-television fare?

By **WALTER BROOKS**

THERE'S MORE than meets the eye in television, right now—or will be likely to, on your home TV set, in the near future. Because not all of the foreseeable new development is being aimed directly for the 30,000,000 sets that are now in use.

TV is undergoing an inventive stage, a manufacturing phase, but, most of all, a merchandising interlude. The high potentiality of invention and manufacturing is tied irrevocably to merchandising—and the radio industry has learned the technique of selling new devices. It's a complicated—and slightly ruthless—procedure, based on substantial experience through three decades.

Thus, they know that “the firsters”—those who will pay premium prices for the privilege of being first to own anything new, will pay more now. They will have first crack at color TV, which is not merely just around the corner, but has been stalled, waiting for the traffic lights, for a number of years. The processes are pretty well established, but marketing methods take precedence, along with the matter of Government supervision and control.

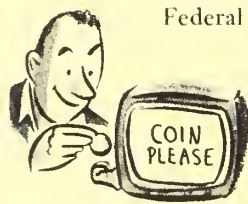
It's not simple, for color television requires three times the capacity of the ordinary receiver. It's really three sets in one, with separate transmission and reception for three colors. It's simultaneous, so you see the combined result,

added together, by persistence of vision, which is the basic optical quality that makes motion pictures possible. While your eyes are registering the image, they get three color versions in progression, and the total result is perfect color, for all practical purposes.

There's been a hitch, officially and technically, because Columbia Broadcasting System originally came out with a variation of the ancient color wheel which adds color mechanically, as it did in early motion pictures. The three color segments of a rapidly revolving wheel gave three color impressions in quick succession, to get the result. The Federal Communications Commission first okayed this process, then reconsidered, and then approved the National Television Committee's recommendation of the color tube, which gets the color electronically. CBS then withdrew its color wheel from the market to join in the manufacture of color tubes.

The mechanics of the process almost defy description. You can look at the fine, four-color cover on this magazine to get the idea. Here you see four halftones, superimposed on each other. In the halftone screen are thousands of tiny dots of color, and the result adds up to color reproduction. In the new color television, the face of your chromatic tube has upwards of 200,000 color-sensitive phosphors, which are “scanned” thirty times per second, for the three colors in sequence. All that activity sounds expensive, and will be, both in production broadcasting, and in your receiving set, at home.

The color wheel, added to a parlor set, was cumbersome, and it wasn't modern. The newer electronic method is up-





The 30,000,000 owners of TV sets now in use, and the 15,000,000 others who will buy TV sets in the next three years, are waiting to know "what's coming on television."

A survey by a well-known advertising agency indicates that 40 percent of the farms in some areas are now equipped with TV and that *farm network* programs will follow.

Sets have been selling at the rate of 500,000 per month; with the last full year accounting for 7,000,000 sets made.

Of 250 color sets placed with dealers, only twenty-four had been sold to bona fide purchasers, as of March 15th.

Color programs were to begin on the air in March, at the rate of two a month, with a big \$500,000 program coming in October.

Color tests are seen frequently—after midnight.

to-date, and doesn't alter the outward appearance of the unit in your home. It is also "compatible"—i.e., it will receive black-and-white ordinary television, or color transmission, without difference or difficulty. The matter of "compatibility" had the Federal Communications Commis-



There are overtones of Dick Tracy in this new cops-and-robbers adaptation.

sion in a dither. They couldn't arrange a wedding of the arts, with so much reason for divorce apparent at the very outset. You couldn't expect old or new buyers to be pleased with the prospect of deciding between color, or black-and-white, one without the other.

On February 28th, the first newspaper advertisement for a color TV set appeared in a New York paper. It offered a Westinghouse set, with a 15-inch color tube, which projected a 12½-inch picture, and the price was \$1295. In the first flush of demonstrations, exactly one set was sold, by Wanamaker's. One day after the Westinghouse announcement, the Emerson company made known the fact that they would rent, not sell, color TV sets, for a monthly charge, "in the present status of the art."

This really caused confusion, but the effect has been to up the sale of standard TV sets, which had languished for some time while buyers waited for information about color. Salesmen said folks felt disappointed with the facts revealed and found it easier to decide in favor of the standard set. Emerson's deal calls for \$75 per month, but the first month costs \$200 and includes both installation and "instruction."

There is little color available today, and it will be highly expensive to its sponsors, as it makes infrequent appearance on the airwaves. First, you'll get color "slides"—commercials, that is—and these will almost knock your eye out, in contrast with the drab monotone you've been used to. You'll almost *like* the commercials, you'll be paying so much for them. Best on the air so far, has been "Chiquita Banana," a natural in the advancement of electronic arts.

Then, you'll be getting color films, made originally as motion pictures, in Technicolor, Kodachrome and other familiar processes. These will be the best yet, as you'll find out, when sponsors are willing to pay for them. "Live color origination"—to use trade parlance for direct color broadcasts from the studios—will come last. Of course, studio players have always been in natural color, if you were there to see them, but the process of putting that color on the air, and bringing it into your home, will cost millions, and angels must be found with no fear to tread the new roads of financial underwriting through advertising.

It's the little screen, again, that slows down the sale of color TV sets and the acceptance of price by the public. The 12½-inch image looks small, indeed, compared to the 21-inch size that we've grown used to. RCA estimates the industry will manufacture "less" (Continued on page 47)



Now Mr. Big can talk to his entire staff.

TROUBLE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

ARABS



Pressures generated by population and politics are bubbling in incidents that could erupt into full-blown war.

ISRAELIS



Huddled in tent cities like this near Amman, Jordan, nearly a million displaced Arabs live without hope.

By ALFRED M. LILIENTHAL

ELEVEN ISRAELIS are machine gunned to death in a bus at Scorpion Pass in the vicinity of Beersheba in the Negev desert of Israel. A week later nine Arabs are slain in a raid on the Jordanian village of Nahhalin near the sacred city of Bethlehem. These two events might reasonably seem quite remote to anyone living in Topeka, Tucson or even New York. But they directly affect every American everywhere. Congress has been deliberating how much money and arms to be sent to the Middle East, businessmen have been planning increased trade with the area, and the march of communism has been headed in that direction. Here is found the balance of power between the free and the com-

munist worlds. Freedom's fate may be decided here.

Like a belt girdling the globe and separating the two contestants in the East-West war, lies a group of young nations who have not yet chosen sides. The Arab states of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen and Saudi Arabia and their Moslem coreligionists in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Indonesia are the core of a powerful African-Asian bloc of fifteen nations and six hundred and fifty million people, who are determined to keep out of the gathering conflict. Aspiring to achieve the position of a "third force," these countries have displayed an increasing cohesiveness in their voting and abstentions in the UN. They have been flexing their muscles, meanwhile being wooed assiduously by the Soviet Union.

IN 1947, when USSR Ambassador Gromyko announced



Some of the 66 victims of an Israeli attack in Kibya.



Israel charged that Arabs massacred 11 bus passengers.

his government's support of the partition of Palestine, the Russian reminded the Arab representatives at Lake Success that the Soviet people "still entertain a feeling of sympathy for the national aspirations of the Arab East. . . . The USSR is convinced that the Arab States will still on more than one occasion be looking toward Moscow and expecting the USSR to help them in the struggle for their lawful interests, in their effort to cast off the last vestiges of foreign dependence."

The Soviet Ambassador must have been looking into a crystal ball when he uttered



The Soviet's effort to woo the Arabs is symbolized by this handclasp between Gromyko and Prince Faisal.

these words. The Arabs were indeed "looking toward Moscow" in the 1952, 1953 and 1954 diplomatic balloting. On the Moroccan and Tunisian questions the Russians supported the North African nationalists against the French and the Western position. On questions involving Israel, the Soviets grabbed every opportunity to solidify their standing in the neutral world. The five votes of the Soviet bloc were instrumental in defeating the United Nations resolution, introduced by eight smaller powers and backed by the Big Three, which would have compelled Israel and the Arab states to "sit down" and settle their differences. The Arab states op-

posed this proposal on the ground that past directives of the international organization concerning the status of Jerusalem and the rights of the Arab refugees had first to be accepted by Israel before any further negotiations could be justified.

At the Security Council session in January 1954, it was the Soviet Union's vetoes, their 53rd and 58th, that defeated the U. S.-British-French resolutions relative to the Israeli-Syrian dispute over the Jordan River hydroelectric project and the Egyptian-Israeli quarrel over shipping in the Suez Canal. The Arab states had bitterly fought the Western solutions to these controversies and were now more deeply indebted to their neighbors to the North. The Soviets were again successful in keeping the Middle East pot boiling. The continued tensions and near-chaos, wrought by Palestine's partition and Israel's establishment, are exactly Dr. Malenkov's prescription for the area. Moscow's patient and long-range program has its sights on these stakes: teeming millions, strategic approaches to three continents and the world's largest oil bank.

Inside the Middle East the seething political scene facilitates the Kremlin strategy. Resurgent nationalism and communism are inseparable handmaidens, and their adherents are scarcely distinguishable from one another. The fanatical devoted core of doctrinaire communists hangs on to the coattails of nationalists.

The first visit of an American Secretary of State in May, last year, had been awaited with great expectation in Beirut. On the morning of John Foster Dulles' arrival, the Lebanese people awoke to find walls and buildings smeared with crimson-painted admonitions: "Go home, dog of Wall" (Continued on page 41)



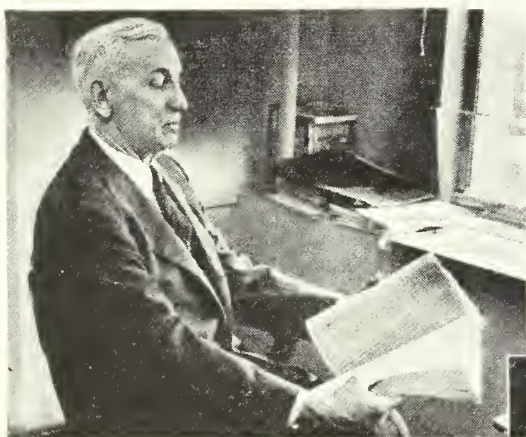
When Secretary of State John Foster Dulles visited the Middle East last year, communist demonstrations caused tension. Above, Mr. Dulles in Lebanon; below, red demonstrators in Tel Aviv.



By **TOM MAHONEY**

DO YOU HAVE trouble viewing the new three-dimensional motion pictures? Even when sitting well back in a theater, are your eyes unable to encompass all of the stretched-out charms of your favorite actress on one of the new wide screens? If so, you almost certainly have an unsuspected eye defect. Like thousands of others, you are indebted to the new film developments, which can be enjoyed only by normal eyes, for bringing your condition to your attention and giving you a chance to do something about it.

Sight is the most precious of our five



As we grow older our eyes become inadequate for fine detail at close range.

senses. Scientists and poets agree that we study, work, play, talk, hate and love with our eyes. They control 80 percent of all our actions and are responsible for perhaps 83 percent of all our learning.

Normal sight, as everybody who has been through the armed services may recall, for practical purposes is termed 20/20. This means that on a chart devised in 1862 by Herman Snellen, a Dutch ophthalmologist, you can read, at 20 feet under good light, with each eye a line of printed letters as small as three-eighths of an inch high with strokes about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. There are also bigger and smaller lines "normally" readable from other distances but 20 feet is the basis for records. If your sight is so poor that you read at 20 feet what normal eyes read at 40 feet, you have 20/40 vision. If you can still read at 20 feet, a line ordinarily readable at 15 feet, you have 20/15 vision and are exceptional. There are a lot of other factors to consider but for straight-ahead seeing, Snellen's chart tells a lot.

When we grow older, as more and more of us are doing, a greater proportion of us have less than 20/20 sight. Our vision is inadequate for fine



Your eyes control 80 percent of all your actions and account for most of our learning. Do you treat them with due respect?

detail at close range, and our eyes require glasses. In a large measure, this is simply a penalty of working indoors at desks and papers instead of hunting outdoors in the bright sunlight like our cave-man ancestors. At age twenty, 23 percent of all eyes are faulty; at thirty, 39 percent; at forty, 48 percent; at fifty, 71 percent; and at sixty, 82 percent. Yet millions who need glasses do not have them and, at the wheels of automobiles, become menaces to others as well as to themselves.

At the same time, our eyes, especially if they are neglected and abused, are subject to countless injuries, infections and mishaps which threaten sight and even life itself. According to Dr. Franklin M. Foote, executive director of the National Society for the Prevention of



Much eye trouble can be avoided by giving our eyes sufficient rest.



Don't abuse your eyes by subjecting them to intense light. Use glasses.



PHOTOS BY DONATO LEO

are YOUR EYES?

It is highly important that you have an eye examination as part of a general physical examination at least every two years and, perhaps, every year. Study of the retina and other parts of the eye reveals not only visual defects but often the

first warning symptoms of blood disorders, hypertension, brain tumors, kidney diseases, tuberculosis, vitamin deficiencies, anemia and jaundice. An examination may thus help to save your life in the course of checking your sight.

Blindness, disease, accidents and neglect will blind 27,000 more Americans, more than 500 a week, in 1954, half of them needlessly. Some 3,400 will become blind from glaucoma, a pathologic eye condition from which 1,000,000 Americans suffer, half of them without knowing it.

Why do we neglect our eyes so dan-

gerously? There are reasons, or at least excuses. Accepting as gospel Dorothy Parker's line that "men never make passes at girls who wear glasses," some women refuse them for fear of appearing unattractive. This is largely groundless. Glasses are now attractively designed and there are even con-

tact lenses, which fit directly over the eyes, and for practical purposes are invisible. In any case, a girl who can see is likely to be more socially acceptable than one who cannot. More serious is the fact that much eye trouble develops gradually with few symptoms. There may be no pain or if there is, it may be a headache which can be blamed on something else. Even dread glaucoma is often heralded only by a narrowing of the field of vision, such as the inability to see all of a motion picture on one of the new wide screens. There is a mistaken but widespread belief that children can outgrow their eye troubles. It



Eye defects can be diagnosed quickly and accurately by modern instruments.

gerously? There are reasons, or at least excuses. Accepting as gospel Dorothy Parker's line that "men never make passes at girls who wear glasses," some women refuse them for fear of appearing unattractive. This is largely groundless. Glasses are now attractively designed and there are even con-



Good sight means safer motoring. Here students at Roosevelt H.S., in Yonkers, N. Y., get eye tests.

rarely happens. Some adults have the fatalistic attitude that eye troubles are inevitable and that nothing can be done about them.

It is sadly true that there are eye conditions for which no remedy is known. These are few. One is color blindness, in which colors appear as varying shades of gray; one woman in 200 to some degree; This affects one man in 12 and science doesn't yet know the reason for this disparity. Another eye malady without remedy so far is retrolental fibroplasia. It was described first by Dr. T. L. Terry of Boston in 1942. This blinds about 500 babies, usually prematurely born, each year and the concentration of oxygen required by them for survival is believed related to the cause. Some tumors called gliomas may develop behind the eye and force a choice between death or blindness. All of these, fortunately, are rare.

For any usual vision defect or eye infection that you are likely to have, science now has an effective and some-



Sulfa drugs and antibiotics are routing many eye infections.

times almost a miraculous answer. In 95 percent of all cases of the more common eye defects, properly fitted glasses will restore normal vision. Even grave conditions like glaucoma can be arrested if discovered and treated early enough.

To understand what can be done to maintain your vision, let us review the mechanism
(Continued on page 56)

Cooking the Fish you Catch

There's many a slip
between the stream
and the dish, and
this tells you how
not to make 'em.



Woman's place may be in the home, but Jack Scott is opposed to his wife Mary Lou's being in the kitchen when he's cooking.

By JACK DENTON SCOTT

BACK ABOUT 1620, even before Izaak Walton wrote *The Compleat Angler*, a fisherman named Thomas Jordon said, "Fish dinners will make a man spring like a flea."

He meant, of course, that fish properly cooked would make a man jump out of his seat in sheer delight. Apparently he was a much wiser man than many present-day fisherman. There are evidences everywhere during fishing season that some think fish are fun to catch but not necessarily worth fussing with after you take them home. Badly hooked fish are thrown back to die, fish are left on the banks for woods cats to eat and the sun to rot. Fishermen who waste fish do so because they probably have never had the pleasure of sinking a tooth into the flesh of a properly cooked fish.

Much ado is made over the types of lures, flies and hooks to use, and countless books have been written on the rods and reels necessary to reap the most from fishing; but scant attention has been directed to what to do with fish after you catch them.

I remember one day last September when two friends of mine went bluefishing in Long Island Sound. The blues were running and they had a magnificent day. The crusty five-pounders gave them black-and-blue muscles and a tremendous sense of satisfaction after they had boated over fifty of them. The mate hog-dressed or gutted the fish and when they got ashore, the whole bunch of blues were thrown into the back of my friend's station wagon. When the wives of the fishermen saw the catch, they threw up their hands in horror. "What'll we do with all *those*?" they asked.

The next night they gathered and had fried bluefish. The white meat of the fish was dried-out with grease and overcooking and the dinner was something less than a culinary success. So the next day, neighbors were recipients of nice fat bluefish. The two fishermen gave all away except a half-dozen each and their wives sighed with relief.

Two months later, I happened along and heard the story. By that time even the six bluefish they had saved were gone, vanished in deep fat and dissatisfaction. So, to teach a lesson, I took my friend to the fish market, bought two fileted bluefish at 90 cents a pound and invited the four of them to my home that night for dinner. When they arrived, I served them golden hunks of meat about the size of a quarter, with their cocktails.

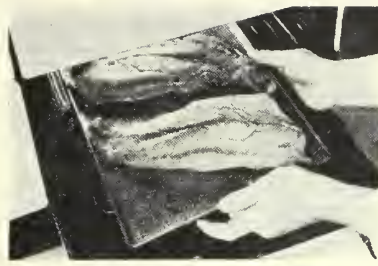
FRIED BLUEFISH CHEEKS

They exclaimed over the succulence of the *bors d'oeuvres*. I explained that these were bluefish cheeks that I had cut out in fat little circles and frozen from my last catch. They are a great delicacy and a taste sensation. They are the only part of the bluefish that should be fried.

BROILED BLUEFISH

Next, I took them all out to my kitchen and showed them the bluefish, fileted, laid out in a shallow cookie tin that had been well rubbed with butter. The bluefish were also laved with butter, and salt, pepper and parsley had been sprinkled over them. They were placed in the broiler of my oven which had been preheated to 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Within a half hour they were crusted a golden brown and



If you are in doubt, you can play safe by broiling.

ready to eat. I served them with wedges of lemon and a tossed green salad. I can still hear the moans of delight as they ate the juicy, yet flaky white flesh of the bluefish.

"When in doubt, broil! Otherwise, that fish you may spoil!" This is a good dictum for the amateur chef to keep in mind. If you feel that your wife doesn't know or care too much about fish cookery, then man the kitchen yourself. At least half of the thrill of fishing lies in that precious moment when you mate the fish with plate and take up knife and fork.

So, good wives, would you kindly step out of



The fellow who learns how to cook fish gets an extra dividend of pleasure.

PHOTOS BY
JOHN SCOTT



The tastiest fish of all are those you cook in an open fire alongside the stream where they're caught.

the kitchen? Go in and get a good book to read. We'll call you when dinner is ready.

Fish cookery is uncomplicated. In many cases it is easier to cook the fish than it is to catch it. But, there are a few things to remember and some tools you'll need before you ask the little woman to step out of the kitchen and let you take over.

Most kitchens are equipped to handle the recipes covered in this article but anyway I am listing my favorite utensils. I prefer copper pans because they are the best conductors of evenly distributed heat; they are handsome and have the added economy of sometimes acting as servers as well as cookers. I also like these new infra-red broilers. You can plug them in and cook right at the table. But any good gauge aluminum over an open gas flame will do the job. You'll need a Dutch oven, a double boiler, a large, a medium and a small frying pan, a couple of pyrex casserole dishes, one large, one medium; a stainless steel strainer, one of those little garlic presses that make mashing garlic a pleasure rather than a hazard, at least three very sharp knives, a food chopper and accurate measuring devices. At any hardware store you can get inexpensive plastic measuring spoons, all handily joined together, from tablespoon size right down to half-teaspoon. Remember, when a recipe calls for a tablespoon, it doesn't mean the big kitchen size. It means a measuring tablespoon. Likewise, get a glass measuring cup, marked off in ounces, cups, and quarter cups. Inaccuracy has (Continued on page 54)

LEGION **ROD & GUN** CLUB



By JACK DENTON SCOTT

The Childress American Legion Junior Rifle Club of Childress, Texas, have a distinguished record as shooters. They recently won the National Shoulder to Shoulder match held at Joinerville, Texas. The club is sponsored by Cox-Furr Post No. 65, Inc., of Childress.

Members of the club who took the championship at Joinerville, Texas, are, Lowell Landrum, captain, Gerald Havens, Ray Simpson, Troy Walkup and John Robinson. Dewey Bushon is coach and was the organizer of the club. James Edmondson and Clifton L. Inman, Jr., former members, are in service. Others in college where their rifle training can help them get ahead in R.O.T.C. are Sid Holland, Doyl W. Stamps, Lon Ray Elkins, Tom Chestnut and Eddie Joe Riley.



Are you a tip guide breaker? Many of us are, and L. R. Pattison of 1828 Adams Street, Pinchurst, Washington, thinks he has the answer for our clumsy clan.

He says: "Simply take an ordinary safety pin, remove the head and attach thus: (see illustration)

"You secure the pin to the tip section with scotch tape, adhesive tape or even a piece of fishing line. Bend the loop end of the pin to the desired angle to give smooth action to the line."

*Allan does not deduct
From the allotted time of man
Those hours spent at fishing*

That's what Joe Godfrey says in the booklet, *Spin Fishing with Airex*. Joe fishes in the north central states and Canada. This little booklet has a short piece too by Bache Brown, an early bird on bringing spin fishing to America. Chuck Meyer writes on salt water spinning. Chuck caught a 261-lb. Mako shark on a 12-lb. test monofilament line with an Airex Beachcomber salt water spinning reel and a model #275 Airex glass boat rod.

This booklet has complete information on spin fishing, with answers to questions most asked. Also dope on knots, lures, rods and reels. It's free to fishermen. Write to Airex, 411 4th Ave., New York 16, New York, for your copy.

Legion Posts can have a free movie, "God's Country," showing two expert fishermen Red Fisher and Art Nuss catching fish in northern Canada and the Florida Everglades. They disagree as to whether northern or southern fishing is the better. Art catches a 25-lb. northern pike in Canada and Red lands tarpon and other southern fish in Florida. The movie is in color and sound, 16mm. Non-commercial. Write to Airex, 411 4th Ave., New York 16, N. Y., if you want it for a Post meeting.

A fisherman with the appropriate name of Allan Learn from Bismarek, North Dakota, has a snag item for us: "Many times in the process of casting my lure," he writes, "it has become snagged near the bottom of the river or lake and I haven't been able to retrieve it. Now I carry with me a large weight with a good-sized snap on it. My hook snags, and I snap my weight, which is free sliding, on the line, working the weight down close to the snagged lure by raising my rod as far above my head as possible. When the weight reaches the lure, a few light tugs on the line, plus the weight, will dislodge the hooks."

If you fishermen think your equipment costs are mounting, pity the poor goose shooter. Detailed studies from Michigan bring out the fact that it cost that state's hunters about \$11 in shells to bag one goose. It took 84 shells to bring down a single honker.



If you like tasty fried crab, then don't let your wife throw away her old nylon stockings. From Brisbane, Australia, comes word that fishermen there are using discarded stockings to great advantage. They fill an old stocking with decaying meat and fish heads, tie a line to the stocking and dump it overboard. Crabs tangle their claws in the fine mesh of the nylon trying to get at their meal, can't get untangled; all you have to do is hoist them into the boat. Better yet, net them when you get them near the top of the water.

Richard E. Herd, Bath, Pennsylvania, offers the following: "When using a row-boat to fish lakes or rivers, be sure to take along several good burlap bags and place them on the deck of the boat. They help prevent undue noises made by movement of feet, bait and tackle boxes—folded they make a comfortable seat cushion. And if you have forgotten your fish bag or box, just grab a piece of wire leader from your tackle box and string it through the top of a burlap bag. You can then attach this to the boat so that it is suspended in the water. It's a good way to keep your catch alive, so you can sort the fish, returning those to the water (in good condition) that you aren't taking with you."



Here's a cute one from LeRoy J. Smith, Morrisville, New York: "If you're fishing on a stream that has culverts, bridges, or heavy cover such as tag alders and willows," he says "and you want to place a baited hook in a certain spot; (worm or piece of crab) just put it on a light piece of bark or wood and let it float down until it reaches the precise spot where you want it. Then you give your line a little jerk and the baited hook will drop in that hard-to-reach pool."

D. G. Simmonds, Omaha, Nebraska, claims that pipe cleaners make good fly bodies. Colored ink can be used to work the fly body into any hue desired.

With fishermen scanning July's skies, watching all sorts of summer birds in flight, the old argument starts again: Which is the fastest bird? Among the smaller birds it is the swift. This feathered jet works up a speed of 170 miles per hour. Among the bigger species, the duck hawk is the fastest. The peregrine falcon (duck hawk) has been clocked at speeds up to 200 miles an hour!

If you have an unusual idea that pertains to hunting or fishing; one that is helpful to fellow readers of this column, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: OUT-DOOR EDITOR, Rod and Gun Club, *The American Legion Magazine*, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York.

first flight

Without trust in Daddy's strong arms, fear would blot out the fun of first flight. But because Daddy's smiling, loving face is below, life adds a thrilling new dimension, founded in love and trust.

All our adventures begin in and come home to the security we cannot do without.

To give and to get security is the main business of living. It is a privilege and a responsibility. It provides us life's finest rewards.

Have you ever thought that this security is possible only in a democracy? And that this is the source of America's greatest strength? For we continue to grow stronger as a nation when more and more secure homes are bulwarked together.

The security of your country depends on *your* security.



Saving for security is easy! Read every word—now!

If you've tried to save and failed, chances are it was because you didn't have a *plan*. Well, here's a savings system that really works—the Payroll Savings Plan for investing in U.S. Savings Bonds. This is all you do. Go to your company's pay office, choose the amount you want to save—a couple of dollars a payday, or as much as you wish. That money will be set aside for you before you even draw your pay.

And automatically invested in Series "E" U.S. Savings Bonds which are turned over to you.

If you can save only \$3.75 a week on the Plan, in 9 years and 8 months you will have \$2,137.30.

United States Series "E" Savings Bonds earn interest at an average of 3% per year, compounded semiannually, when held to maturity! And they

can go on earning interest for as long as 19 years and 8 months if you wish, giving you a return of 80% on your original investment!

Eight million working men and women are building their security with the Payroll Savings Plan. For your sake, and your family's, too, how about signing up today? If you are self-employed, ask your banker about the Bond-A-Month Plan.

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Looking Ahead . . .

is important for conventions . . . and for highways.

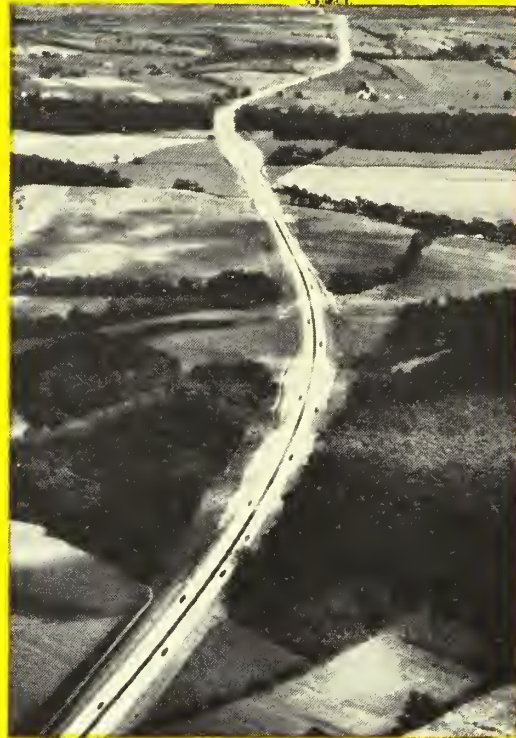
That's the way America's great patriotic organizations plan their progress . . . and that's the way the world's greatest highway—the Pennsylvania Turnpike—engineers the master route that means the quickest way to safe arrival, whether your destination be

A Great Convention . . .

Linked by 27 interchanges with all important state and national motor highways, the 360 magic miles of the Pennsylvania Turnpike provide a swift, safe trip across the Appalachians on the way to or from this year's national convention.

A Glorious Holiday . . .

Even those whose travel time is limited will find a generous dash of holiday pleasure



in the scenic beauty of Pennsylvania's mountains and farmlands through which the magic miles of the all-weather Pennsylvania Turnpike guide you without a single stop light . . . traffic crossing . . . sharp curve or steep grade . . . and free from the hazard of pedestrian traffic.

For longer holidays and vacations, the Turnpike is the open sesame to an endless variety of fine resorts . . . sports . . . scenes and shrines of scenic beauty and historic interest . . . with excellent accommodations of every kind.

So . . . looking ahead to a great convention . . . or a glorious holiday . . . follow . . .

THE PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE



PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

John S. Fine, *Governor*

Thomas J. Evans, *Chairman* • James F. Torrance • David E. Watson • Edward L. Schmidt (*Ex-Officio*)

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A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

LAST CALL FOR WW2 POW BENEFIT PAY:

WW2 POWs who are eligible for \$1.50 per day compensation because of forced labor or inhumane treatment — who have not filed for the benefit — have one more chance, but they must act quickly. . . . Public Law 359, signed by President Eisenhower, extends the deadline for filing to August 1, 1954. . . . Law also validated and put in line for processing some thousands of applications received after the expiration of the old deadline. . . . All claims must be made on special forms prepared by the War Claims Commission (available through State Departments of Veterans' Affairs, or direct from the Commission). . . . Send completed forms — all information asked for given completely — to War Claims Commission, Washington 25, D. C. . . . Use Air Mail.

* * * *

PAYMENT TO K-VET PRISONERS:

Legion organization is actively backing measure to provide K-vet POWs the same compensation as that given to WW2 POWs, totaling \$2.50 per day. . . . H. R. 9094, introduced by Representative Hinshaw, (California), Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee, provides for the benefit. . . . Filing period, if measure becomes law, would be six months following date of enactment. . . . Present War Claims Commission or its successor would be the administrative agency. . . . Watch Newsletter for further reports.

* * * *

HOUSE GROUP APPROVES VET PAY INCREASE:

Veterans Committee of the House of Representatives, on May 25, gave approval to veterans' omnibus bill, H. R. 9020, by Representative Radwan, (N. Y.), which, if enacted by Congress, will give a 10 percent increase in compensation to disabled vets and deceased veterans' dependents. . . . Bill goes to floor of the House for action — It now has to pass two hurdles, the House and Senate, before it can go to the President for final action. . . . The proposed cost-of-living increases run to 10 percent of the amount the veteran or dependent is currently drawing, ranging from \$15.75 per month for a 10 percent rated disability to \$172.50 for a rated 100 percent disability, service-connected. . . . Most statutory awards for specific handicaps (except lowest bracket of \$47) would also get the increase. . . . In the dependent compensation group (service-connected vet husband, parent or son) the widow alone would go from \$75 to \$87 per month; dependent mother or father from \$60 to \$75 per month; for both parents amounts would go from \$35 to \$40 each. . . . Children would not get increases. . . . If passed,

most of the 3,676,972 veterans and dependents on VA rolls March 31 would be in line to benefit. . . . VA has estimated the total cost of the proposed increases at \$290,000,000 annually. . . . Disability pensions (Part III, non-service connected) increased from \$63 to \$68 — at age 65 raised from \$75 to \$80. . . . Death pensions (in non-service connected cases) from \$48 to \$54 for widow; widow and one child, from \$60 to \$67.50, with \$8 for each additional child; one child, no widow, \$26 to \$29, and with corresponding increases for other children.

* * * *

SOCIAL SECURITY PAY HIKES LOOMING:

Some six million retired Americans above the age of 65 — veteran and non-veteran — now drawing Social Security benefits are due for an increase if an administration-recommended measure is enacted into law. . . . House Ways and Means Committee, on May 21, approved the bill proposing increases in both taxes and benefits — bill now goes to floor of House and Senate for action. . . . Under this bill the wage base would be increased from \$3,600 to \$4,200 per year, which would cost the employees an additional \$12 per year, with the same contribution by employer. . . . Self-employed persons covered by Social Security would be taxed an additional \$18. . . . Monthly benefits would be increased by at least \$5 per month for a single retired worker to as much as \$31 for a family. . . . Maximum family benefits would be increased from \$168.75 to \$200. . . . The minimum payment is \$25. . . . Benefits would be reflected in checks received two months after enactment of the bill. . . . Increases in Social Security taxes would affect about 47,000,000 workers now employed in jobs covered by the insurance system. . . . An additional 10,500,000 would pay the taxes under provisions of the bill for broader coverage. . . . Washington experts forecast enactment of the increase measure — but warn that bill is subject to amendment in both House and Senate before final approval is given.

* * * *

NO RIFLES AVAILABLE FOR POSTS:

Newsletter is asked to announce that the supply of M1903 rifles is completely exhausted and the weapons are no longer available for distribution to Legion Posts and other vet organizations for ceremonial purposes. . . . A small supply became available recently, but were used up in filling orders already on file. . . . Lt. Col. Edward Lesowitz, Office Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Army, adds that it is not anticipated that additional rifles for this purpose will become available at any time in the near future.

ARMISTICE DAY BECOMES VETERANS DAY:

Senate gave final Congressional approval to a bill changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans Day. . . . November 11 will in the future be set aside as a legal holiday in all States in honor of those who died in both World Wars and the Korean War. . . . Armistice Day originally was established as a legal holiday in 1938 to commemorate the end of WW1.

* * * *

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AMENDED:

House Judiciary Committee has given approval to a Legion-supported bill to insert the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. . . . The Senate has passed an identical bill. . . . The measure, sponsored by Representative Rabaut, (Michigan), would change the pledge to read: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

* * * *

K-VETS MAY WEAR FOREIGN DECORATIONS:

New law signed by President Eisenhower (Public Law 354, 83rd Congress) will, after Defense Department issues necessary regulations, permit some thousands of veterans of the Korean War to wear decorations awarded them by our allies in Korea. . . . Consent of Congress is required under the Constitution for members of the Armed Forces to receive and wear a decoration from a foreign nation. . . . This bill covers specifically governments whose personnel participated with or under the United Nations command in Korea.

* * * *

MICHIGAN GIVES DISABLED TAX BREAK:

Michigan Legislature passed a bill, signed into law by Governor G. Mennen Williams, permitting total State tax exemption to veterans whose disabilities require specially constructed housing. . . . Paraplegics, quadruple amputees and others who must have special ramps or elevators in their homes will benefit by this bill.

* * * *

ARMY REVISING NCO DESIGNATIONS:

Beginning January 1, Army non-commissioned officers in the four top grades will be divided into two groups — non-commissioned officers who have leadership or supervisory jobs, and specialists who do technical or administrative work. . . . All are now designated as Master Sergeant, Sergeant First Class, Sergeant and Corporal. . . . Under new setup specialists will get new titles and insignia, as Master Specialist, Specialist First Class, Specialist Second Class and Specialist Third Class. . . . Regardless of grade they will be addressed as Specialist — Master Specialist Jones and Corporal Smith, both of whom do administrative work, will be called Specialist Jones and Specialist Smith. . . . Insignia of the four top grades in line or leadership jobs remain unchanged.

* * * *

VA AREA SUPERVISORY OFFICES:

Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, and Hartford, Connecticut, are headquarters for new area supervisory offices set up under the VA reorganization plan. . . . The five offices will be manned by teams of supervisory specialists who will oversee the work of 70 Regional Offices. . . .

Teams will be traveling constantly from one Regional Office to another — their reports will be made directly to the Central Office in Washington.

* * * *

AIR FORCE ACADEMY CANDIDATES:

First class in recently authorized Air Force Academy will start July 1, 1955. . . . Members of Congress have 255 appointments. . . . 45 cadets will come from District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and from Reserve and active duty personnel and sons of veterans. . . . Selection will be closely screened. . . . Senators and Representatives have been asked to nominate up to 10 candidates each. . . . Believed educational and physical qualifications will be comparable to those for West Point and Annapolis.

* * * *

RETURN OF ALIEN PROPERTIES:

Senator Dirksen, (Illinois), has introduced S. 3423 providing for the return of impounded alien properties to Germany and Japan. . . . This return, in the interest of better foreign relations, is a Legion objective — and this measure has active Legion support.

* * * *

OKLAHOMA'S CROSS OF VALOR:

Oklahoma is the only governmental unit in the U. S. that has issued a medal honoring Prisoners of War in WW2 and the Korean conflict. . . . Medal, with certificate, is issued to vets who were residents of Oklahoma at time of entering service; were officially listed as captives of the enemy, and were honorably discharged from wartime service. . . . Requests for medal by eligibles should be sent to the office of Governor Johnston Murray, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. . . . Give date of enlistment and discharge; date captured and released, also address at time of entry into service.

* * * *

VA SEES EASIER GI LOAN MONEY:

VA sees indication that WW2 and Korea veterans are finding it easier to obtain GI loans for housing at reasonable credit terms in the record made for the first four months of 1954. . . . In April — third straight month of increased appraisal activity — VA received GI home loan appraisal requests for 72,990 proposed and existing homes. . . . This was a 76 percent increase over April, 1953. . . . Sudden increase in loan guaranty activity has literally swamped VA Regional Offices, requiring overtime, additional technical personnel, and increased the roster of fee appraisers and inspectors.

* * * *

INSURANCE PAYMENTS FOR DEAD K-VETS:

Some insurance payments paid for Korea servicemen who were first declared missing and later dead may be available to beneficiaries as refunds. . . . For insurance purposes VA assumes that these men died on the date they first became missing in action, unless there is definite proof that death did not occur until a later date. . . . Beneficiary is entitled to refund of premiums paid from the date of presumed death to the declaration of death by the Service Department, at which time military pay and deductions therefrom are discontinued. . . . Refunds to beneficiaries are based on VA insurance regulations relative to disposition of unearned premiums.

NEWS *of the* LEGION

and Veterans' Affairs

JULY 1954

First Legion Rescue Instructors Train at Civil Defense School

On May 2, on what had been the campus of a boys' school at Olney, Md., 20 miles north of Washington, D. C., 14 Massachusetts Legionnaires began a unique course of instruction at the only Federally-operated school of its kind in the U. S.

They were the first Legion-sponsored trainees to attend the Federal Civil Defense School at Olney, the vanguard of men whom 17 Legion Departments will send to Olney to be trained as instructors for Legion rescue teams.

For two weeks the Legionnaires worked to learn wartime rescue work which the English call the only "completely new craft" to come from WW2.

They began with a 10-ton CD Rescue truck and its 2400 pounds of specially designed equipment.

They learned how to use everything from generators and compact acetylene cutting tools to the old standby pick and shovel, and water buckets.

The big lesson for most was that rescuing people can't be done with a bulldozer and crane. The job has to be done slowly and carefully with hands, shovels, and back-breaking manual labor.

Working in small units every man got a chance at each job. When a demonstration was given of lowering a "casualty" on a life-line from the top of a building, each man got a chance to be the victim. He soon realized when swung into space 40 or 50 feet off the ground that his safe descent depended on how well his teammates had learned how to tie knots the day before.

When a 150-pounder got the job of bringing a 240-pound "unconscious" victim down a ladder by himself he found that the theory looked easy but the work was hard.

As the classes got into the more technical aspects of rescue, even the professional firemen in the class expressed their amazement at the detail which had been packed into the course. They learned that buildings don't collapse haphazardly but fall according to a pattern depending on their construction.

On Disaster Street, a collection of buildings which had been built in a collapsed condition, they learned where to look for "voids" and spaces—where vic-

tims of bombing attacks or other disasters would generally be found.

To get to the victims trapped by debris and rubble the Legionnaires learned how to tunnel, breach solid walls, brace and shore weakened walls and how to jack up broken wall or floor sections.

On the "wrecked" buildings they also learned how to fight the fires that accompany explosions and bombings. At the same time they got a taste of smoke that was the real thing.

When the Legionnaires had learned the tricks of the trade they put them to use.

They got the big test in a night exercise which tried their ability to rescue live "casualties" buried under the rubble of Disaster Street.

An air of realism was given to the scene by explosions, fires and "hysterical" persons running about and screaming, under the bright glare of floodlights.

When the first class of Legionnaires graduated on May 13, they returned to their home towns ready for the job of instructing others. FCDA hopes they will whip into shape the rescue teams now being organized by their Posts.

By the end of May, the Legion's Nat'l Security Division could report 642 Rescue teams organized. The 8-man teams will provide the know-how nec-

essary for rescue work at natural and man-made disasters. FCDA is driving for a minimum of 30,000 such teams—trained and equipped for the job. By Civil Defense standards every community of more than 5,000 persons needs at least one squad and a fully equipped rescue truck for its protection.

For those communities which have suffered floods and tornadoes in recent years, no urging has been needed to get teams going. With the Legion behind the program as a contribution to national security and community service, the rescue service could well become a major program for the 17,200 Legion Posts.

Posts can send men under their auspices to the FCDA school by arrangements made through their local Civil Defense Director. In addition to transportation, the only expense is 5 dollars per day for room and board. Posts that have members who have graduated from Olney may send them to a one-week refresher course now being set up. The first class will begin on Sept. 13.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION:

More With Less?

On May 27, the deputy chief medical director of the Veterans Administration, Dr. Roy Wolford, huddled with representatives of the leading vet organizations to explain how VA expects to make its medical operating budget fit its job during fiscal year 1955. Vet leaders had, and still have, their fingers crossed over workability of that budget.

As the VA medical budget for 1955

THE LEGION ABROAD — IRELAND



American war veterans residing in many foreign lands have their own Legion Posts. Seen above are some of the 140 members of Post 2, Killarney, Ireland. The little boy is John Horan, 8-year-old orphaned son of the late William Horan, WW1 vet. Post, chartered in 1951, was named for Father Francis P. Duffy, famed WW1 chaplain.

emerged, it provided \$1,704,000 less than the past year to handle approximately 3,000 more patients daily. Scheduled patient-load increase is due to the near-completion of the post-WW2 VA hospital construction program of 128,342 beds, a total figure representing a 16,000-bed cutback from original plans.

VA's 1955 medical budget is (in addition to being \$1.7 million short of last year's) \$6 million short of VA's original estimate of its needs to handle its increased load in 1955.

Reduction of budget came as result of economy aims of Administration and of the House sub-committee that handles VA appropriations, chairmanned by Rep. John Phillips (R-Cal.)

VA Administrator Harvey Higley has insisted that if VA medical job is to be done on cut budget without impairing quality or quantity of scheduled care, he must have more flexibility in managing his budget than in the past. Higley assented to the reduction with proviso he be granted such flexibility.

With the cut budget practically certain to be the final one, Dr. Wolford's May 27 huddle with worried vet leaders revealed the following expected ways of doing more with less:

(1) VA medical plant would have an over-all increase of 2,000 personnel.

(2) In a reshuffle of personnel and patients, 100 hospitals in the VA system would lose 2,100 personnel.

(3) Most savings would be effected in the 30% of the VA medical budget that goes for food, supplies and other non-personnel items.

(4) Managers of VA hospitals, domiciliary homes and regional offices will get the full amount of their (reduced) budget and be expected to use initiative in managing it to do the scheduled job. Previously managers worked with a "hard line" budget, could not transfer any part of savings in one area to needed compensatory expenses in another. Budget Bureau simply impounded whatever savings VA managers could make on any budgetary line. Such impounding ran into millions. It was Administrator Higley's opinion that managers could economize by better management if they had freer use of appropriated funds.

Net result appeared to be that it will be up to VA field managers to make the budget fit, and prove promise of Budget Bureau, Rep. Phillips, *et al.* that quality VA care can be given more patients at less cost.

The reshuffling of medical personnel would apparently be ordered by VA's top command, and not be included in flexibility given managers. The reshuffle, adding to the total personnel while re-

ducing the staff in 100 hospitals, could make a better over-all national picture. But increasing the care in some geographic areas at the expense of other areas could make more problems than it might solve. Already, personnel cutbacks in some hospitals have been ordered, along with a cutback in the patient load of those hospitals.

The meaning of the reduction in food and supplies could only be judged by future experience. The interest of the vet organizations is that the quality and quantity of care are not impaired.

The Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission has asked Legion officials in all localities "to observe closely how the application of the operation affects services in their areas."

CHILD WELFARE:

What's the Score?

In mid-May Nat'l Child Welfare Chmn George Ehinger asked the Legion's 17,200 Posts to fill out a simple, one-page form. Its purpose: To get a brief summary of the child welfare work done at community levels and the money expended by the Posts.

Social and welfare workers have long believed that the Legion's work in this field is an untold story. On July 1, when Nat'l Hq compiles the final report of the last 12 months' work, the Legion hopes to reveal the greatest volunteer program of its kind in the nation.

Chmn Ehinger urged all Posts who may not have sent in their figures to tabulate and pass on to the District or Dept Child Welfare Chmn the summary of their activities. He hopes all Depts will match Colorado, which reported on June 3 that it had received 100% response from its Posts.

MILITARY:

Teeth in Fake UMT?

New York Times reported on May 12 that Defense Department was sending to the President a recommendation that "UMT" be implemented. Further details of *Times* story indicated that, far from seeking UMT, Defense Dep't was asking that teeth be put in present double-duty law to compel men who have already served to participate fully in further reserve obligations.

Legion Nat'l Security Director James Wilson advised this magazine on May 27 that Defense had not released details of its plan, would not do so until the President, his Nat'l Security Training Commission, Nat'l Security Council and the Office of Defense Mobilization have reviewed it.

Defense Dep't has long feared that enforcement of requirement that men with recent two-year military duty com-

plete six years more active reserve participation or two more years active duty would stir up hornet's nest of public outcry. If *Times* report is true, Defense would appear to be in desperate spot caused by deterioration of nat'l military reserve and failure of Congress to write an equitable compulsory reserve law.

Cliché that present law is "UMT" is complete misnomer. UMT means Universal Military Training. Present unenforced law, far from universal, places eight-year military obligation on men selected by draft, or who volunteer, and none on anyone else.

CONVENTION:

The Big Parade

By the end of May, Legion Convention officials were busy nailing down final details of the Parade to be held on Aug. 31 at the Washington Convention.

The Parade will assemble in the shadow of the Capitol Building on the streets to the south and east. Starting point will be at Independence Avenue and Capitol Plaza.

The Parade route is west on Constitution Ave., to Fourth St.; west on Pennsylvania Ave. to 15th St.; south on 15th St. to Constitution and west on Constitution to 18th Street where marchers will disperse.

The route, as far as 15th where the Parade turns south, is the traditional one used for the Inaugural Parades. The reviewing stand for the Legion's big show will be on the north side of Constitution Ave. at 16th St., facing the Washington Monument.

Having obtained the highest membership percentage of any of the Legion's Departments, North Dakota will have the honor of leading the Parade. The many Divisions which follow will include a large number of military and naval units from the bases in the Washington, D. C. area. Convention officials estimate that these units alone will take 1½ hours to pass the reviewing stand. They include Midshipmen from the Naval Academy, Marines from Quantico, Army troops from Fort Meyer and Airmen from Bolling Air Force Base.

Because of a Washington, D. C. ordinance which prohibits more than one parade a week, the 40&8 will march this year as part of the Legion Parade. They will be a separate Division and will follow the last Legion Division in the marching order.

Tickets are now available for seats along the Parade route. Prices are one, two and three dollars each. Checks, made payable to "The American Legion 1954 Convention Corporation," should be mailed to American Legion Convention Headquarters, 1420 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

For those Posts which would like a preview of the sights to be seen in the nation's capital, a 15-minute, 16 mm full-color film is available for showing at Post meetings.

Narrated by movie and radio commentator Lowell Thomas, the film is titled "What to See in D. C." Requests for the film should be sent to the Nat'l Public Relations Division, Motion Picture Section, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

► The Post & Unit at Hemingford, Neb., donated to the Public Library the \$314.77 they raised by staging a minstrel and amateur show.

► Post 17, Fairmont, W. Va., gave a television set to the VA Hospital at Clarksburg, W. Va.

► Post 68, Hutchinson, Kan., was co-sponsor with Hutchinson Junior College of the 13th Nat'l Junior College Track & Field Meet, held at Hutchinson this year.

► Nine Posts in Lansing, Mich., donated \$1,500 to the Legion's fund for a TB sanatorium at Battle Creek, Mich.

► Post 32, Greenville, Miss., awards a plaque to each of the five schools within the Post area. The plaque provides a place to record the names of those students who are awarded medals and certificates in The American Legion School Award Program.

► Among recent activities of Post & Unit 91, at Austin, Minn., was the sponsorship of an auction of five used cars (donated by local dealers) which raised \$300 for the Dept's Camp Courage and \$30 for the Wooden Church Crusade. They also sponsored the sale of General Mills cake mixes in local markets, thereby earning \$333 which was given to the Legionville Camp.

► When fire destroyed the farm buildings and the harvested crops of Lev Sternsland, his comrades of Post 260, Slater, Iowa, held a benefit dance and gave the proceeds (\$750) to Sternsland.

► Post 443, Elmira, N.Y., sponsored the second annual kite-flying contest in that city.

► Post 250, Hinsdale, Ill., again gave \$350 in college scholarships to two high school seniors, bringing to ten the number of such awards in the last five years by Post 250.

► Members of Post 153, Peabody, Mass., made the semi-annual trip to Chelsea, Mass., via bus, to donate 36 pints of blood to the blood bank of a hospital there. The bus was made available by the Michaud Bus Lines at no charge.

► When Post 149, Bridgeport, Conn., had only 80 members, it pledged the National Commander that it would reach the 200 mark. By April 1, the Post had 200 members.

► Post 351, Pittsburgh, Pa., will sponsor

the Nat'l A.A.U. 25 Kilometer Road Race, which will be run in Pittsburgh, July 5.

► Post 638, (all members of which are teachers), Cincinnati, Ohio, conducted the flag-raising ceremony at the dedication of the new Central High School in that city. Approximately 4,000 persons attended.

► Post 79, Burlington, Wis., staged "May Day—U. S. Way" on May 1. The Post, with the cooperation of civic organizations and city officials, attracted a crowd of 30,000 to see the three-hour parade and ceremonies and to hear Senator McCarthy speak.

► Post 66, International Falls, Minn., counts four mayors among its members. They are Joe Bartkowski, Harvey Steele, Verne J. Larsen, and Joe Livingstone—who are mayors respectively, of International Falls, South International Falls, and Ranier (all in Minnesota), and Fort Frances, Ontario, Canada.

► WW1 vet Walter Gibson, of Bell, Cal., and his 8 sons are all war veterans. He and 4 sons are members of Post 120 in Bell. Two other Gibson vets live elsewhere, and two more are still in service.

► Post 469, Detroit, Mich., donated \$1,000 to the American Legion Hospital in Battle Creek, Mich. Money is to be used to equip a four-bed room in the new wing of the hospital.

► Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., Post 105 has invited Legionnaires motoring to the Nat'l Convention in Washington to stop off for a stretch and refreshments at the Post home. The Post, located on Route 240 n.w. of Washington, has a large parking lot, a snack and beverage bar, and a "barn" with music and a dance floor. Maps of Washington and Convention information will be available. Post will be open continually from July 29 to the Convention's end.

► Post 501, New York, N. Y., gave an award on May 18 to Post member Col. Willard Millikan who recently set a transcontinental speed record for jet planes of 4 hours, 8 minutes.

► Post 197, Yarmouth, Mass., presented each member of the graduating class of the Yarmouth High School with the American Legion Americanism pamphlet *Know Your America*. Post also gave additional copies of the pamphlet to the school for use in American History classes.

► Post 209, New York, N. Y., gave \$5,000 to Just One Break, Inc., which operates an electronic assembly plant that is staffed by disabled persons.

► Post 95, Vandalia, Ill. was host to the 16th Annual Crow Hunt of the American Crow Hunters Ass'n. which was held June 18-20 in Vandalia.

► Memorial Day ceremonies at Saddle River, New Jersey, conducted by Post 367, drew largest crowd in the borough's history. The Post, organized in 1946,

covers boroughs of Saddle River and Upper Saddle River. Last year, Post reports, it won Howard Ames Trophy for Membership, awarded annually to the Post in Bergen County that achieves the largest percentage increase in membership. Thus far this year the Post is on its way to new membership high.

► Post 1092, Niskayuna, N. Y., is conducting a continuing project of collecting eyeglasses in co-operation with "New Eyes for the Needy, Inc." Post has already collected a large number of eyeglasses.

► Post 523, Santa Monica, Cal., will co-sponsor, with the Santa Monica Art Ass'n., the eighth annual Nat'l Veteran Art Exhibition. The event will take place in August at the Santa Monica Art Gallery and is open to any honorably discharged veteran or any person currently a member of the Armed Forces.

► When Post 2, Manchester, N. H., opened its new \$250,000 clubhouse, Thomas E. Paradine, Chmn of the Nat'l Public Relations Commission, delivered the principal address; Past Nat'l Cmdr James F. O'Neil, a member of Post 2, officially dedicated the structure; Maurice F. Devine, member of the Nat'l Legislative Commission, also a member of the Post, presided.

► Post 540, Minneapolis, Minn., presented a hand-operated printing press for use by polio patients to the Elizabeth Kenny Institute.

AMERICANISM:

"Salt of the Earth"

On May 10, the Nat'l Americanism Commission released a special edition of *The Firing Line*, its anti-communist newsletter.

The entire edition was devoted to one subject—the release of the independently produced motion picture "Salt of the Earth." *The Firing Line* called the picture "one of the most vicious propaganda films ever distributed in the United States."

The Americanism Commission pointed out that while the film had been banned in Detroit, it was booked for other showings in Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, and Silver City, Nevada. It had already been shown in New York City. In Chicago the Film Projectionists Union was accused of not cooperating in showing the picture, by a theater owner who had booked it, when no projectionist showed up to run the film.

The three page report was given over to describing the background of the individuals and groups behind the film.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers who produced the picture in cooperation with the Independent Productions Corporation, was cited in 1952 by the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee as "controlled by officers who have been identified

under oath as communists and will not deny their membership in the communist party."

The director, Herbert J. Biberman, has been identified as a communist by a total of 17 witnesses appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee in the last three years.

Paul Jarrico, producer, has been identified before the same committee as a communist by 11 witnesses and has refused to affirm or deny his membership in the party.

Simon M. Lazarus, owner of Independent Productions, appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee on March 26, 1953 and refused to affirm or deny membership in the communist party.

Importance of the public being aware of the nature of the film was pointed up by many anti-communist writers. Howard Rushmore writing in the New York *Journal-American* on March 24, 1954 said "communists everywhere have been ordered to guarantee the film wide circulation and attention."

Obviously designed to sell the communist line to an unsuspecting movie-going public, the production appears to be at the same time an attempt by the party to replenish its badly depleted coffers. For knowing Americans this will be one picture to pass up.

Star Spangled Banner

Just before Memorial Day this Magazine received a phone call from an editor of another publication.

A ticklish question had arisen and the editor wondered if The American Legion could give him some advice. It seemed that someone in his office had bought a cartoon which he was about to have printed. The difficulty was that one of the figures in the cartoon was wearing a vest made of an American Flag. The question — was it all right to use the Flag as a garment?

The answer obviously was no. But the question brought to mind once again the lack of knowledge concerning Flag Etiquette. As summer rolls around with its many holidays, the Nat'l Americanism Commission called upon Legionnaires to lead the nation in correct observance of the Flag Code.

From Nat'l Hq came some pertinent reminders for Americans who would display the Flag. Questions most frequently asked of the Americanism staff, and their answers are:

Q. When the Flag is not flown from a staff, how should it be displayed?

A. It should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the Flag were staffed. When displayed either horizon-

tally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right; that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window of a home or a place of business, the Flag should be displayed in the same way; that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.

Q. What is the proper respect to the Flag during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag, or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review?

A. All persons should face the flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand, holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without headdress should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

Q. In what position should the Flag be when suspended over the middle of the street?

A. In a north and south street the union (field of blue) should be to the east, and in an east and west street it should be to the north.

Q. What should be the position of the Flag when displayed from a staff in a public auditorium or other public meeting place, whether indoors or outdoors, on platform or on floor or ground level?

A. When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the Flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the Flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform, it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

Q. If it is desired to display two Flags of the United States, each flown from a staff, how should they be displayed?

A. One should be placed in position at the right of the speaker and the

other at the right front of the audience on the floor level, the organization and/or other flags and banners at the left of the speaker.

Copies of the Flag Code and the booklet *Let's Be Right on Flag Etiquette* can be purchased from the Nat'l Emblem Sales Div., The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. Prices are available on request.

The Inside Story

On May 15, Legion Jr. Baseball Commissioner Lou Brissie announced that the major leagues had made their film library available to the Legion for the first time. The films include World Series pictures from 1943 to 1953. Most important to Junior Baseballers are the movies made by outstanding stars in each position.

In addition to World Series Films, the list includes:

► "Infield Play at First and Third" with Gil Hodges, George Kell, Bob Elliott and Ferris Fain.

► "Double Play Kings of Baseball" with Lou Boudreau, Joe Gordon, Marty Marion and "Red" Schoendienst.

► "Pitching Stars of Baseball" with Harry Brecheen, Hal Newhouser, Ewell Blackwell and Bob Feller.

► "The Batting Stars of Baseball" with Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio, Stanley Musial and Tommy Holmes.

► "The Umpire in Baseball" with Bill McGowan, Babe Pinelli, Art Passarella and George Barr.

Legion Posts can have the films without cost except for shipping charges. Write Lew Fonseca, American and National Leagues of Professional Baseball Clubs, 64 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill. A carbon copy of the request must be sent to Lou Brissie, Comm. of Jr. Baseball, The American Legion Nat'l Hq, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

► American Legion's "New Glory For Old Glory" program got a helping hand from the nation's dry cleaners. The Detrex Corp., manufacturers of cleaning equipment, announced that 25,000 dry cleaners offered to clean without charge American Flags to be displayed on Flag Day, June 14th.

► For the eighth consecutive year the Seagram Corporation will give away four Ford convertibles at the Legion's 36th National Convention in Washington, D. C. Only requirement for entering the drawing is that entrants be members of the Legion or Auxiliary. The coupon for the drawing will be found on page 43 of this issue of the Legion Magazine. Each winner's Post will receive \$250.

► Dept of Oregon is giving away 11

valuable prizes, including a \$500 diamond ring and a free flight via United Air Lines to the Nat'l Convention in August, as part of its membership drive. Prizes will be given to membership workers at Dept Convention at Coos Bay, Ore., July 21-24.

► The Capitol Building in Washington, D. C., flew a new Flag on Flag Day, June 14th. Nat'l Cmdr Arthur J. Connell presented the Flag as a gift from the Legion to Vice President Nixon who accepted it on behalf of the Congress of the United States.

► Nat'l Cmdr Arthur J. Connell asked Legion's Depts and Posts to co-operate in \$10,000,000 fund campaign of Nat'l American-Korean Foundation. Action was in compliance with mandate of St. Louis Nat'l Convention of 1953. Special attention was called to "Veterans March for Korea," a campaign, by veterans organizations, headed by General James A. Van Fleet, president of the Foundation. Vets will conduct door-to-door drive for funds.

► Nurses of WW1 and WW2 are being recruited by the National Organization of World War Nurses. The organization limits its membership to war nurses holding membership in The American Legion. Nat'l Cmdr, Mrs. Doris Clarke, 3390 Oak Ave., Miami 33, Fla., will supply details to those interested in joining.

► 37th Div. Ass'n. has copies of its Divisional history for the next-of-kin of men who served with the Division. Survivors of the deceased who want a copy of the history should send their name, address, relationship and name and outfit of veteran to Frank Walker, Executive Board, 37th Division Veterans Assn., 5620 Brinsted Ave., Dayton 9, Ohio.

► 101st Airborne Div. is planning a tenth anniversary reunion at Eindhoven, Holland, on Sept. 17-19. Plans call for chartering a plane to take the Division's vets to Holland. William A. Bolton, 600 Custis Road, Glenside, Pa., is chairman of the organizing committee.

► The Legion Dept of Georgia has joined with the State and Federal Civil Defense agencies in providing funds to create a Civil Defense film library, for local showings, in connection with community CD activities.

► Erie County, N. Y., American Legion presented a plaque to Marine Trust Company of Western New York for its sponsorship of anti-communist TV program "I Led Three Lives." Plaque was presented on the telecast program of April 26th by County Legion officers to officials of the Bank.

► Bronx County Legion reported successful completion of a 30-year campaign on May 6. A 100-year-old, long uncareed-for Soldier's Cemetery in the county was taken over by New York City to be restored and maintained.

Cemetery holds bodies of vets of wars from 1812 to 1918.

► Dept of Iowa donated a new electric organ for the newly-decorated chapel at Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown.

► Nat'l President Mrs. Harold S. Burdett of The American Legion Auxiliary will attend roof-raising ceremony of the first "Wooden Church" at Schoeningensstedt-Ohe, near Hamburg, on July 4. Members of Posts in Germany will represent the Legion.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

Jobs, Honors, Activities

Dr. W. J. Danforth, Past Dept Cmdr of Texas (1937-38), won the Navy's new Meritorious Public Service Award for his services to the Navy in the fields of recruiting, training, morale, and welfare, thus becoming the first person to be so honored since the establishment of the award.

John R. Quinn, Past Nat'l Cmdr (1923-24), ill, in Los Angeles, Cal.

John A. High, Nat'l Vice Cmdr, hospitalized, in Keene, N. H.

Robert L. Gordon, Past Dept Cmdr of Arkansas (1929-30), critically ill, in Little Rock, Ark.

Died

APRIL

Charles Henry Lawrence, Past Dept Vice Cmdr at Large of West Virginia (1946-47), of a heart attack, at Clarksburg, W. Va.

MAY

Alfred Loy Zenger, Sr., Adj. Finance Officer, Dept of Alaska, at Juneau, Alaska.

Truman L. Ingle, Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Missouri, suddenly, at Hayward, Wis.

RACKETS:

The Case of the Vultures

Prisoners in the Alabama state prison at Atmore, Alabama, figured a new racket. They read the *Missing in Korea* notices in this magazine, then wrote phony letters to the mothers, sisters, wives of men missing in Korea.

"I am a chaplain," said a typical phony letter. "Your boy is not really missing in Korea. He got in trouble with the Army, stowed away in a ship and is here in Alabama. He got in more trouble, and is just finishing a jail sentence—using a fake name. Now he is free, but he needs help, because the military would still make trouble for him. Please send money to me to help your boy, who—you understand—must use a fake name to avoid a court martial."

Though the serviceman referred to often lay dead in Korea, some missing men's relatives, grasping at any straw, were victimized. But others reported the letters.

By April 1—through efforts of the Post Office Department, the FBI, the Ala-

Sell yourself and save
on these

GREAT SHOE VALUES

BUY BY MAIL

The "Legionnaire"

A \$12.00
VALUE

FOR LEGION DISTINCTION

• Handsome fine calfskin with leather sole, rubber heel. Sizes and half sizes 6 through 12; widths A through E. We pay postage.

\$9

A \$10.00
VALUE

The "X-SERVICEMAN"

FOR X-TRA WEAR

• Styled exactly like the "Legionnaire" — only differences are that "X-Serviceman" has Neolite sole and fine kip upper leather. We pay postage.

\$7

PLAIN-TOE BLUCHER

No. 350-BROWN...\$9.00
No. 351-BLACK....\$9.00
No. 360-BROWN...\$7.00
No. 361-BLACK....\$7.00



STRAIGHT-TIP BAL

No. 352-BROWN...\$9.00
No. 353-BLACK....\$9.00
No. 362-BROWN...\$7.00
No. 363-BLACK....\$7.00



The X-Serviceman Shoe Corp.
115 Legion Parkway
Brockton 64, Massachusetts

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY.....ZONE.....

STATE.....

SHOE STYLE NO.....COLOR.....

SIZE.....WIDTH.....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.....

bama State Prison, the American Legion, the Department of Defense, and the recipients of phony letters who reported them—six long-term convicts at Atmore had been identified with the racket. For them—small chance of parole, possible future Federal imprisonment upon completion of terms for state offenses.

Lest the same or similar rackets that prey on families who lose men in the Armed Forces should spring up again at Atmore or elsewhere, those who place notices on these pages are urged to report to the editors any and all responses which ask or hint for money. The three types of personal notices accepted for these pages do not request services for which payment should be made.

MISSING IN KOREA

Name, rank, and complete unit should be clearly spelled out—no abbreviations. Replies to these notices which ask for money should be reported to the editors.

555th Field Artillery Bn., Battery B—M. Sgt. Charles M. Rhodes reported missing July 14, 1953. Anyone, especially returned POW's, who has any information about him please write his mother, Mrs. Edith McKenna, 69 Edgewood Road, Bradford, Pa.

7th Div., 31st Inf. Regt., Co. L—PFC Charles H. (Chuck) Long reported missing April 10, 1953; believed to have been on Old Baldy. Anyone having any information about him please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Long, Durand, Ill.

45th Div., 180th Inf. Regt., Co. 1—Sgt. De Alton H. Sanford, Jr., reported killed June 14, 1952. His body has not been returned. His mother, Mrs. Owen Farley, Freemont Road, R.D. #3, E. Syracuse, N. Y., would appreciate hearing from anyone who knew him or who has any news about him.

2nd Div., 38th Inf. Regt., Co. M—Sgt. Herbert F. Vinyard missing Dec. 2, 1950. Reported to have been killed in North Korea while enroute from one prison camp to another. His mother, Mrs. Athen A. Vinyard, R 1, Greenfield, Ill., would appreciate receiving more information about his death, especially from repatriated men who knew him.

5th R.C.T., Co. D—PFC John R. Young reported missing June 12, 1953; believed to have been near Outpost Harry. Anyone who knew him or who knows the circumstances of his disappearance please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Myron Young, R.D. #2, Horseheads, N. Y.

7th Div., 17th Inf. Regt., Co. G—Pvt. Donald H. Velowich missing July 8, 1953, at Pork Chop Hill. Anyone having any information about him please write his mother, Mrs. Martha Smith, 8061 Roselawn, Detroit 4, Mich.

2nd Div., 38th Inf. Regt., 3rd Bn., Hq Co.—Cpl. Leighton Patriquin reported missing Feb. 13, 1951, in the vicinity of Hoengsong. In Jan., 1954, he was reported to have died during April, 1951. His parents, Mr. & Mrs. Carl Patriquin, Farmington Falls, Maine, would appreciate hearing from anyone who knew him after he was captured or who knows the circumstances of his death.

3rd Div., 3rd Sig. Co.—Cpl. Robert M. Ritter reported missing in Wansong, Nov. 26, 1950; not on any POW list. Anyone, especially ex-POWs, who knew him or who knows anything about him or about the circumstances of his disappearance please write his mother, Mrs. Margaret Ritter, 22 Holmes St., Sayville, N. Y.

5th Cav. Regt., Co. C—1st Lt. Beverly I. Arnold reported missing Nov., 1950. Anyone knowing the circumstances of his disappearance and/or capture please write his sister, Mrs. Lillian Eastwood, 511 Walnut Dr., Oxnard, Cal.

25th Div., 35th Inf. Regt., Co. L—Paul T. Voight, Jr., captured Nov. 28, 1950. Anyone who was with him or who knew him please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Voight, R. 1, Box 134, Berrien Springs, Mich.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Army

35th Div., 137th Inf., Co. B On July 11, 1944, Harold G. Tempest was injured on Omaha Beach. Proof is needed that the injury resulted in his having a cyst on his pancreas. He has been hospitalized since Dec., 1953. Need help to establish claim. Anyone who knows about his injury please write **Harold G. Tempest**, Ward #3-D-E, Veterans Administration Center, West Los Angeles 25, Cal.

2nd Div., 5th MG Bn., Co. A (WWD)—I would like to hear from Brown, Duffy, Miller, or anyone in the company who knows of my condition. Info. needed to establish claim. Write **Harry Cohen**, 814 Albany St., c/o Grand Rapids Furn. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Motor Truck Co. 454, Motor Supply Train 415—Need to hear from someone who was stationed with me in Horschheim, Germany, in Feb., 1919, and who knows about my illness at that time. Need help to establish claim. Please write **Wayne G. Elliott**, 1501 Second Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

220th Military Police Co. (WWD)—Need to hear from members of this outfit who remember my having been run over by a truck at or near Romertine, France. Would especially like to hear from Harry E. Stone. Please write **Fritz E. Schroeder**, Box 125, Florida City, Fla.

30th Div., 117th Inf., Co. H—Pvt. John A. Lasich served with this outfit from May through Oct., 1944. In France, during July, 1944, his back was injured as a result of a bomb explosion. He wishes to contact Capt. Williams (whose back was broken shortly after Lasich was injured) and Lt. Gorman of this organization. Help needed to establish claim. Write **John A. Lasich**, 191 No. Maple, Manistique, Mich.

Camp Cook, Cal., 6015th ASU—Need to locate T/Sgt. Elmer H. Grauche, last heard from at Letterman Army Hospital, San Francisco, Cal. Need help to establish claim. Write **C. H. Briscoe**, 1799 Main St., Springfield, Ore.

Camp Callan, Cal., Medics, Signal Corps, D.E.M.L., QM S.C.U.—My knee was mashed at the Motor Pool in 1942 when it was caught between a jeep driven by Capt. T. E. Denencourt and the back of the motor pool shed. VA has no record of my having been hurt in 1942, but it does have record of injury having bothered me in 1944. Each night for 2 months I took whirlpool treatments at the hospital. Need help to establish claim. Write **John W. McDonald**, P. O. Box 393, Wauchula, Fla.

31st Div., 167th Inf., 3rd Bn.—Need to contact anyone knowing of my hospitalization during 1941-43. Especially Sgt. W. D. (Dan) Cowan, Sgt. C. P. (Clarence) Hammond, and Dr. McClain at Camp Shelby, Miss., or Camp Bowie, Tex. Need help to establish claim. Write **Ralph C. Burroughs**, Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Camp Polk, La., 509th Tank Bn., Co. B, 4th Platoon—In order to establish claim, I would like to contact Pvt. Joseph Gray and SFC Vern W. Freeman. Write **John Haynes**, Torbert, La.

Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo., 3rd QM Training Regt., Co. H—Need to contact anyone who remembers my falling from a truck at the motor pool, July 17, 1942, and injuring my right hand. Claim pending. Write **Henry L. Fletcher**, 223 S.W. 4th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

381st MP Service Bn., Co. C—Earl M. Goehel needs to contact Sgt. W. D. Smith and Sgt. Emil Wiltrakis who served with this outfit in Germany in 1946. Needs help to establish claim in connection with a back injury and resulting headaches. Write **Raymond A. Dalbey**, Veterans Service Officer, Kanabec County, Mora, Minn.

20th Armored Div., 8th Armored Inf. Bn., Hq Co.—Need to contact men who served with me, especially Sgt. Lloyd Ferrell. Also need to hear from men, especially Lemuel Surpuka, who remember me in G.F.R.S. Repl. Pool in Pierfont, France, in Dec., 1944. Need help to establish claim. Write **Herman W. Lane**, 242 Exeter Road, Hampton, N. H.

78th Div., 309th Machine Gun Bn., Co. B—Anyone who knows about the heart condition of **Fred Coon**, or who knows about his having been gassed during World War I, please write his widow, Mrs. Laura Coon, 210 Allen St., Hudson, N. Y. Claim pending.

487th Engineers, H&S Co.—I need to hear from anyone who served with me in this outfit from Dec., 1942 until Dec., 1944. Help needed to establish claim. Write **Bill Lawrence**, East Sherman St., Harrison, Ark.

Clark Field, Philippines, 97th Engineers, Co. C—During World War 2, I contracted fungus infection. I need help to establish claim. Need to hear from Capt. Walters and especially from Lt. Adams. Please write **Junior Thomas Huff**, 32 Vine, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

63rd Div., 255th Inf., Co. 1—Between Mar. 1 and Mar. 15, 1945, Cpl. John Bruce Sullivan and others were going from one small town to another in Luxembourg clearing the houses after a bombing raid. Sullivan was wounded while clearing one of the houses. Need help to establish claim. Please write **John B. Sullivan**, Box 184, Newton Falls, N. Y.

2239th Trucking Co.—While serving with this outfit near Cerignola, Italy, from Feb., 1944 to May, 1945, S/Sgt. **George Louis Lakman** suffered from a back condition. Anyone who recalls Sgt. Lakman's condition please write **K. Klemmetson**, State Service Officer, The American Legion, 620 University St., Seattle 1, Wash.

Veterinary Hospital No. 2—I served with this outfit at Fort Riley, Kan., Camp Lee, Va., and St. Nazaire, France. Need to contact someone who was in this outfit at that time. Especially remember Capt. Beverly, Lt. Knox, and Lt. Evans. Served much of the time as an orderly. Claim pending. Write **Christian L. Hansen**, Route 3, Mound, Minn.

Hq 209th AAA Bn. (AW)—Urgently need to hear from former members of this outfit, particularly those who were in the invasion of Luzon. Among those whose names I remember are: Ivan Van Leona, Colo.; Sgt. Yarber, Miss.; Benjamin Kelly, Mo.; Frank Tusak, Wis.; Jim Crieve, Wis.; Jim Pertosky, Wis.; Chester Laahs, Wis. Write **Max Wagoman**, Grand Mound, Iowa.

Camp Barkley, Tex., 12th Armored Div., 56th Armored Inf. Bn., Co. C—Need to locate Lt. Lowich or Lowitch who served with this outfit. He lives somewhere in New York City. Anyone who knows his whereabouts please write **Alfred J. Walker**, Box 104, Newton Falls, N. Y.

29th U. S. Inf. Volunteers, Co. L—George T. Crawford enlisted at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1899 and served until June 30, 1901. While serving in the Philippines, he contracted malaria. As a result of the malaria, he had liver trouble; cancer of the liver was a cause of his death. Need to contact those who remember his having malaria, especially a doctor who treated him. Write his widow, Mrs. Olive B. Crawford, R 2, Bennington, Vt. Claim pending.

Navy

3001st C.B. Detachment, Camp Perry, Va., Camp Endicott, R. I.—While on duty at these two bases "Sea Bee" Jack Kranz suffered a leg injury. In order to establish claim, he now needs verification of this. Contact **Jack Kranz**, Ward 3D, Rm. 325, Hines VA Hospital, Hines, Ill.

83rd U.S.N. Construction Bn.—Need statement from doctor who treated my knees while in Pearl Harbor and in Samar. Also need to hear from Warrant Officer Hall and Lt. Brown. Need help to establish claim. Write **Chester B. "Pop" Wylie**, Box 55, Winside, Neb.

NOR Navy 3256, Tsukun Shima, Shore Patrol—Need to locate the doctor who had charge of sick bay on Tsukun Shima. Among men who served at this station, which was commanded by Lt. Daniel Marsella, were William Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jimmie Dorman, Kan.; Wally, Indianapolis, Ind.; Gagne, Mass.; Chief Hunt (Policeman), N. J.; Jacquish (Policeman), Chicago, Ill.; Hagen (Policeman), Cal.; Dick Jones (Policeman), Brattleboro, Vt. The doctor I am trying to locate was stationed at the Naval Hospital at Oahu, Hawaii, before coming to Okinawa and Tsukun Shima. I had trouble with my legs, and this doctor knew of my condition. This condition was not noted on my medical records. Would like to hear from any of the men mentioned above or from anyone who can furnish the doctor's name. Claim pending. Write **Edward H. Siehenke**, 4342 Glendale St., Philadelphia 24, Pa.

U.S.S. Skylark—Need to contact someone who served aboard this vessel when she was sweeping mines off Okinawa on or about April 29, 1945. Need help to establish claim arising from shrapnel wounds in shoulders and leg. Write **James Turner**, 1120 North Jackson St., Junction City, Kan.

U.S.S. Panamset—Need to contact someone who served on this ship in 1944 and who remembers **Irwin H. Atlas** falling backward into bunker and injuring his back. Need help to establish claim. Write Veterans Service Officer, P.O. Box 204, Cleburne, Tex.

Air

Camp Kearns, Utah, 507th Training Group—In 1943, while in basic training, **Elmer Weeks** injured his left knee. In order to establish claim, he needs to contact someone who remembers this injury. Write Veterans Service Officer, P.O. Box 204, Cleburne, Tex.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Notices restricted to those which give: Name of outfit; date; city; meeting place of reunion; name and address of secretary.

Army

- 1st Cav. Div. Ass'n.—7th annual reunion, Washington, D. C.; Sept. 3-6; Willard Hotel. Details from 1st Cav. Div. Reunion Committee, c/o The Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- 2nd (Indian Head) Div. Ass'n.—33rd annual reunion, Chicago, Ill.; July 22-24; Sheraton Hotel. Contact the Nat'l Hq. of the Ass'n., box 445, Camden, N. J.
- 3rd Armored (Spearhead) Div. Ass'n.—7th annual convention, Reading, Pa.; July 22-24; Abraham Lincoln Hotel. For info contact Paul Corrigan, 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.
- 4th (Ivy) Div. Ass'n.—Nat'l reunion, Los Angeles, Cal.; Aug. 5-8; Hotel Alexandria. Write Lewie W. Smith, 4517 Marmion Way, Los Angeles 65, Cal.
- 5th (Red Diamond) Div.—34th annual reunion, Providence, R. I.; Sept. 4-6; Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel. Info from Wm. Barton Bruce, Sr., 15 Brooks St., Cranston 9, R. I.
- 6th Armored (Super Sixth) Div. Ass'n.—7th annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sept. 2-4; Penn Sherwood Hotel. For info write Edward F. Reed, P. O. Box 492, Louisville, Ky.
- 8th Armored Div. Ass'n.—Annual convention & reunion, Cleveland, Ohio; July 2-4; Carter Hotel. Write Henry B. Rothenberg, 134 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
- 9th Inf. Div. Ass'n.—9th annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; July 29-31; Hotel New Yorker. Info from Stanley Cohen, 9th Inf. Div. Ass'n., box 428, Jersey City, N. J.
- 10th Armored Div. Vets' Ass'n. & 796th AAA—Annual convention, New York, N. Y.; Sept. 4-6; Henry Hudson Hotel. For details write J. Edwin Grace, 172 Larch Road, Cambridge 38, Mass.
- 16th Armored Div. Ass'n.—3rd annual reunion, Louisville, Ky.; Aug. 13-15; Kentucky Hotel. Contact John McCreary, 315-43rd St., Union City, N. J.
- 25th Inf. Div. Ass'n.—5th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill.; July 2-4; Hotel Sherman. Write 25th Inf. Div. Ass'n., P. O. Box 101, Arlington 1, Va.
- 27th Inf. Div. (both WWs)—34th annual reunion, Binghamton, N. Y.; Sept. 17-18; Arlington Hotel. Write Lawrence Reagan, P. O. Box 1403, Albany, N. Y.
- Soc. of the 28th Div., A.E.F.—Annual reunion, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; July 14-16; Sterling Hotel. For info write Harry A. Prentiss, 317 Horton St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
- 29th (Blue & Gray) Div. Ass'n. (both WWs)—36th annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sept. 3-6; Hotel Roosevelt. For details contact John C. Lautsch, 405 Tenth St., Charleroi, Pa.
- 32nd (Red Arrow) Div. (both WWs)—35th annual convention, reunion & banquet, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sept. 4-6; Pantlind Hotel. For details write V. J. Coles, 2306 Oakwood, NE, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 35th Inf. Div. Ass'n.—Reunion, Kansas City, Kan.; Oct. 1-3; Town House Hotel. Info from Mahlon S. Weed, P. O. Box 1001, Kansas City, Kan.
- 37th Div. Vets Ass'n.—Reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 4-6; Morrison Hotel. Write Jack McGuire, 1101 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus 15, Ohio.
- 45th Inf. Div.—Annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 1-3; Hotel New Yorker. For info write Herman Lesansky, 398 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.
- 63rd Inf. Div.—Reunion, New York, N. Y.; July 23-25; Hotel New Yorker. Write Tom Hoctor, 60 Sound View St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 75th Div. Vets Ass'n.—Reunion, Columbus, Ohio; Aug. 13-15; Neil House Hotel. Info from Peter G. Dounis, 647 Emerson St., N.E., Washington 17, D. C.
- 78th Div. Vets Ass'n.—Annual reunion, Fort Dix, N. J.; July 30-Aug. 1. Info from 78th Div. Vets Ass'n. Nat'l Hq., 620 High St., Newark, N. J.
- 82nd (All American) Div. (WWI)—35th annual reunion & dinner, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 23; Memorial Hall (28 East 39th St.). For info write Edward C. Ellinger, 82nd Div. Ass'n., 28 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.
- 83rd (Thunderbolt) Inf. Div. Ass'n.—8th annual convention, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Aug. 12-14; Hotel Wm. Penn. Info from 83rd Inf. Div. Ass'n., 1435 Clark St., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.
- 87th Div. Ass'n.—5th reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sept. 17-18; Ben Franklin Hotel. Details from Donald McCabe, 6517 Torresdale Ave., Philadelphia 35, Pa.
- 92nd Inf. Div. Veterans Ass'n. (both WWs)—Reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Aug. 7; Ass'n. Hq., 5745 So. State St. Info from J. L. Carter, 6223½ Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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99th Inf. Div. Ass'n.—Annual convention, Columbus, Ohio; July 9-11; Deschler-Hilton Hotel. Contact I. D. Wilson, 14516 Summit Ave., Maple Hts., Ohio.

101st Airborne Div. Ass'n.—9th annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio; Sept. 3-4; Hotel Carter. For details contact Sam Hersham, 3577 Farland Rd., University Hts. 18, Ohio.

106th Inf. Div. Ass'n.—Reunion, Atlantic City, N. J.; July 23-25; Haddon Hall. Contact Douglas Coffey, Town Hall, West Orange, N. J.

49th Ordnance Co. (MVD)—Reunion, Springfield, Ill.; July 9-11; St. Nicholas Hotel. Write Charles E. Biller, 4715 N. Leavitt, Chicago 25, Ill.

824th AAA Bn.—Reunion, Lansing, Iowa; July 10-11; Lansing Hotel. Info from Robert J. Sweeney, Lansing, Iowa.

93rd Cav. Recon. Sqdn., Troop C (WW2)—Reunion, Chicago, Ill.; July 10; Paradise Garden Grove. For info write Alban Borie, Jr., 2716 Spring Hill Road, Secane, Pa.

152nd Inf., Co. L—7th annual reunion, Warsaw, Ind.; July 11; Warsaw Armory. Write Clarence W. De Turk, Box 28, Winona Lake, Ind.

149th Inf. Vets Ass'n. (WW2)—Reunion, Louisville, Ky.; July 16-17; Seelbach Hotel. Info from T. W. O'Leary, 162 Wiltshire Ave., Louisville 7, Ky.

1976th QM Truck Co.—Reunion, Dubuque, Iowa; July 17; Hotel Julien. For info write Merl S. Johnson, Elbow Lake, Minn.

24th Tank Bn., Co. D—Bi-annual reunion, Bakers-town, Pa.; July 17-18; Post 548, The American Legion. Contact Everett Fleming, R. D. 1, Gibsonia, Pa.

14th Armored Div., CC B, Hq Co.—Annual reunion, McConnellsburg, Pa.; July 17-18; Johnnie Stenger's Motel. Write Richard Wheeler, 1004 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg., Rochester 1, N. Y.

229th Army Postal Unit—Reunion, West Union, Iowa; July 17-18. Members of 231st APU invited. Contact E. T. Alcorn, West Union, Iowa.

52nd Engrs. Ass'n. R.T.C.—15th annual reunion, Bridgeport, Conn.; July 22-25; Hotel Stratfield. Info from George H. Eckrote, 71 Poplar St., Kingston, Pa.

130th Field Artillery, Batteries C&D (WW1)—Reunion, Pittsburg, Kan.; July 23. Write Russell Johnson, Hotel Stilwell, Pittsburg, Kan.

749th Rwy. Opu. Bn.—Reunion, Minneapolis, Minn.; July 23-24; Radisson Hotel. Info from Don Gothard, 84 Dana Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

160th Inf., Co. A—Reunion, near Oregon, Ill.; July 25; White Pine Forest State Park. Details from Abbott Ashcraft, Brandenburg, Ky.

531st Engrs., Co. H—6th annual reunion, Marletta, Ohio; July 25; The American Legion Home. Info from James Flannery, R.D. 4, Marletta, Ohio.

484th Engr. Construction Bn.—Reunion, York, Pa.; July 30-31; VFW Home. For info write Harry Pecker, R. D. 8, York, Pa.

108th Inf., Co. L (WW2)—14th annual reunion, Elmira, N. Y.; July 31; N.Y.S. Armory. Contact George Berbery, 1303 College Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

224th Airborne Med. Co.—7th annual reunion, Youngstown, Ohio; July 31-Aug. 1; Wick Drive-In Hotel. Write Edmund A. Wientczak, 3492 Washington Park Blvd., Cleveland 5, Ohio.

56th Pioneer Inf. (WW1)—Reunion, Portland, Maine; Aug. 6-8; Eastland Hotel. For info contact William H. Wilson, 28 Minerva Ave., Sanford, Maine.

379th AAA (AW) Bn.—5th reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio; Aug. 6-8; Hotel Metropole. Info from Dick Davis, 5556 Delhi Road, Cincinnati 38, Ohio.

805th T.D. Bn., Co. C—Reunion, Du Bois, Pa.; Aug. 7; VFW Post 813. Contact Joseph Kozminski, Du Bois, Pa.

568th AAA (AW) Bn.—Reunion, Boyertown, Pa.; Aug. 7-8; American Legion. Write Gerald D. Landis, 132 S. Franklin St., Boyertown, Pa.

761st Field Artillery Bn.—Annual reunion, Johnstown, Pa.; Aug. 7-8; 40&8 Chateau. Info from Robert Rhoads, 737 Bruce St., Johnstown, Pa.

308th Engrs. (WW1)—34th annual reunion, Cedar Point, Ohio; Aug. 7-8; The Breakers Hotel. Write Lee W. Staffler, 1406 Campbell St., Sandusky, Ohio.

540th (HM) Ord. Tk. Co.—Annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis.; Aug. 7-8; Hotel Tower. For info contact Al Hallberg, 2614 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Americal Ordnance Co.—5th annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Aug. 7-9; John Bartram Hotel. Write Max H. Hange, 275 W. Chestnut St., Akron 7, Ohio.

19th Field Artillery Bn.—9th annual reunion, Lansing, Mich.; Aug. 8; Lake Lansing. Contact Milan R. Beals, RR 1, Ceresco, Mich.

713th Railway Operating Bn.—8th annual reunion, Kansas City, Mo.; Aug. 13-14; Hotel President. Write Raymond Moulds, 426 West 7th St., Newton, Kan.

1st Special Service Force Ass'n.—Annual reunion, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Aug. 13-15; Mt. Royal Hotel. Contact Bill Beckett, Rm. 1416, Sun Life Bldg., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

279th Engr. Combal Bn.—8th annual reunion, Baltimore, Md.; Aug. 13-15; Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel. Details from John G. Gotzen, 7512 Belair Road, Baltimore 6, Md.

222nd Inf., Co. G—3rd annual reunion, Greenfield, Ohio; Aug. 14-15; Armory. For additional info write Bob Kubik, 528 N. Morgan, Rushville, Ind.

737th Tank Bn.—7th annual reunion, Asheville, N. C.; Aug. 14-15; George Vanderbilt Hotel. Info from Tilden Holloway, Hildebran, N. C.

62nd Armored Field Artillery Bn.—Annual reunion, Abilene, Tex.; Aug. 21; VFW Hall #2012. Details from W. T. Hester, 123 West Monroe Ave., Lovington, N. M.

273rd Field Artillery Bn. (WW2)—Annual reunion, St. Louis, Mo.; Aug. 21-22; Kingsway Hotel. Write Walter J. Olsen, 3411 Caroline, St. Louis 4, Mo.

899th T.D. Bn., Co. B—Reunion, Mankato, Minn.; Aug. 21-22; American Legion Hall. For info write Stanley Gronseth, Dexter, Minn.

242nd Field Artillery Bn.—Reunion, Kearney, Neb.; Aug. 22; Harmon Park. Details from L. Wichman, P. O. Box 143, Funk, Neb.

309th Engrs. Ass'n. & Ladies Aux.—30th annual reunion, Indianapolis, Ind.; Aug. 27-28; Lincoln Hotel. Write George Stoner, Frances Hotel, 750 N. High St., Columbus 8, Ohio.

172nd Ordnance Depot Co.—3rd annual reunion, near Marshall, Tex.; Aug. 28-29; Caddo State Park. Contact Lee Hayes, 4137 Wycliff, Dallas, Tex.

137th Ord. Maint. Bn.—Reunion, Knoxville, Tenn.; Sept. 3-5; Andrew Johnson Hotel. Info from Mark Bailey, Route 2, Strawberry Plains, Tenn.

16th Engrs. (Ry. WW1)—Reunion, Detroit, Mich.; Sept. 3-6; Detroit-Leland Hotel. Write Harold J. Oliver, 4955 Walwit, Dearborn, Mich.

168th Inf., Co. E (WW1)—Reunion, Shenandoah, Iowa; Sept. 4-5; American Legion Country Club. Details from Everett I. Briggs, 1005 So. Elm, Shenandoah, Iowa.

253rd Armored Field Artillery Bn.—Reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sept. 4-5; Sheraton-Gibson Hotel. Contact Robert M. Pittroff, 8578 Plainfield Rd., Cincinnati 36, Ohio.

513th Parachute Inf., Co. I—Reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 4-6; Conrad Hilton Hotel. Info from Dean C. Swem, 402 Main St., Buchanan, Mich.

129th Inf., Co. E (WW2)—7th annual reunion, Spring Valley, Ill.; Sept. 4-6; American Legion Home. For info write Ralph Grivetti, Box 462, Ladd, Ill.

89th Cav. Recon. Sqdn., Troop E—Reunion, Kansas City, Mo.; Sept. 4-6; Hotel Phillips. Info from Clyde Rasette, 12541 East State Fair, Detroit 5, Mich.

61st Railway Engrs. (WW1)—Annual reunion, Shreveport, La.; Sept. 4-6; Caddo Hotel. For details write E. M. Soboda, 932 Roscoe St., Green Bay, Wis.

140th Inf., Co. F—25th annual reunion, Kansas City, Mo.; Sept. 5-6; 818 Spruce St. For additional info write Enos L. Trusdell, 4544 Terrace St., Kansas City, Mo.

342nd Field Artillery Band (WW1)—2nd annual reunion, Denver, Colo.; Sept. 5-6; VFW Hall, 1545 S. Broadway. For info write George W. Smith, P. O. Box 97, Lucerne, Mo.

33rd Field Hospital—Reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 11-12; Sherman Hotel. Contact Lester Solidary, 9335 Harper Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

716th Railway Operating Bn. and 707th Railway Grand Division—Annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sept. 17-19; Hotel Schroeder. For info write W. C. Morris, 1319 Linda Ann Drive, Tallahassee, Fla.

314th Inf. (WW1)—36th annual reunion, York, Pa.; Sept. 24-26; Yorktowne Hotel; wives invited. Contact Jim O'Connor, 7328 Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia 38, Pa.

Minnesota Chapter of 54th Pioneer Inf. Ass'n.—Annual reunion, Minneapolis, Minn.; Sept. 25; American Legion 5th District Clubrooms. Info from Elias C. Streeter, 3226 East 25th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

297th Sig. Instl. Co.—Reunion, Cleveland, Ohio; Oct. 9; Hotel Allerton. For details contact Donald E. La Pierre, 1726 Holyoke Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio.

75th Station Hospital—Reunion, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 22-24; Hotel Governor Clinton. Info from Miss Charlotte R. Schmidt, 130 West Kingsbridge Road, c/o Nurses Quarters, Bronx 68, N. Y.

Navy

2nd Marine Div. Ass'n.—5th annual reunion, San Diego, Cal.; July 17-19; U. S. Grant Hotel. For info write W. A. Martin, 2526 Rosegarden Drive, Lemay 23, Mo.

WAVES—12th anniversary nat'l reunion, San Francisco, Cal.; Aug. 14-15; Hotel Mark Hopkins. Write WAVE Reunion, P.O. Box 45, San Francisco, Cal.

U.S.S. Manila Bay—Reunion, St. Louis, Mo.; July 17-19; Hotel Lennox. Contact H. W. Tibbitts, 3147 Pennsylvania Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

USMC—1st Corps, Motor Transport, Company C—3rd annual reunion, Leavenworth, Kan.; Aug. 13-15; Cody Hotel. Details from Henry T. Barnes, 4331 Mission Road, Kansas City, Kan.

U.S.S. Concord—3rd reunion, Biloxi, Miss.; Aug. 28-30; Buena Vista Hotel. Contact Philip A. Smith, 1366 E. Livingston Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.

93rd Seabees—5th annual reunion, Kansas City, Mo.; Sept. 3-4; Alldan Hotel. Write Darle Christy, 2029 Main, Kansas City 8, Mo.

U.S.S. Claxton—3rd reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 4-5; La Salle Hotel. Info from Theodore J. Gryn, 127 Grape St., Philadelphia 27, Pa.

33rd Seabees—8th reunion, New York, N. Y.; Sept. 17-19; Hotel Park Sheraton. Contact Clarence A. Decker, 387 Union Ave., Staten Island 3, N. Y.

Air

14th Air Force Ass'n. (including vets of A.V.G., and China Air Task Force)—7th annual convention, Toledo, Ohio; Aug. 12-14; Commodore Perry Hotel. For details contact Hugh Hutchinson, 818 Madison Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

284th Aerial Sqdn. (WW1)—Annual reunion, Belleville, Ill.; July 10; Monday Night Club. Info from Leo T. Neu, 1115 Hornsby Ave., St. Louis 15, Mo.

Rich Field, Waco, Tex. (WW1)—Reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio; July 23-24; Sheraton-Gibson Hotel. Contact Wm. E. Beigel, 312 Northcrest Dr., Kansas City 16, Mo.

376th Bomb Group Vets Ass'n.—8th annual reunion & banquet, Milwaukee, Wis.; July 29-Aug. 1; Wisconsin Hotel. Info from Joseph Donahue, 4412 N. 58th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

325th Checkertail Clan—Reunion, Cleveland, Ohio; July 30-Aug. 1; Hotel Statler. For details contact Leland N. Castor, 421 East 22nd St., Cleveland 23, Ohio.

42nd Depot Repair Sqdn.—1st reunion, Omaha, Neb.; Aug. 19-22; Hotel Fontenelle. For info write Jack Dewey Helms, 600 North West Ave., El Dorado, Ark.

210th Aero Sqdn. (WW1)—Reunion, Kankakee, Ill.; Aug. 21-22; Hotel Lafayette. Contact Homer S. Lewis, 107 W. White St., Champaign, Ill.

555th (Red Devil Ass'n.) Bomb Sqdn.—6th annual reunion, Louisville, Ky.; Sept. 4-6; Kentucky Hotel. Info from Otis Newman, 2423 Duncan St., Louisville, Ky.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS APRIL 30, 1954

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit	409,824.58
Receivables	215,643.25
Inventories	447,547.66
Invested Funds	1,458,666.88
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	253,444.83
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,603,023.34
Real Estate	973,972.65
Furniture and Fixtures,	
less depreciation	260,381.62
Deferred Charges	69,251.04
	<u>\$5,691,755.85</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	340,632.79
Funds restricted as to use	91,330.89
Deferred Income	1,315,271.60
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	253,444.83
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,603,023.34
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund	23,852.30
Restricted Fund	18,155.08
Reserve for construction	
Washington	43,286.68
Real Estate	973,972.65
Reserve for Rehabilitation	364,018.57
Reserve for Child Welfare	35,472.36
	<u>1,458,757.64</u>
Unrestricted Capital:	
Excess of Income over Expense	629,294.76
	<u>2,088,052.40</u>
	<u>\$5,691,755.85</u>

TROUBLE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(Continued from page 23)

Street," and "Down with the United States." At the time the Secretary was preparing to leave Damascus in neighboring Syria, a mass protest meeting was held in the city's main square. Foreigners, like this writer, were warned by hotel concierges to deposit their valuables for safe-keeping, to stay in the hotel, and if one had to leave, to speak only French on the streets. Mr. Dulles was not permitted to visit the campus of the American University of Beirut, one of the leading American educational institutions abroad.

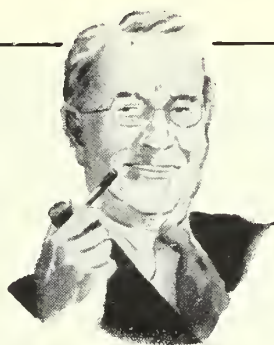
Communists and nationalists together had stirred this Middle East center of intellectualism. As happens so often the extreme left and the extreme right had buried their ideological differences in a common hatred and in joint action. "Spite Communism" is an accommodating outlet for frustrated nationalism. It is, for example, impossible to ascertain whether the eggs thrown at the Secretary's car on his arrival in Cairo were directed by "down with the West" communists or "Egypt for Egyptians" nationalists.

The foreigner in the Middle East provides a convenient target symbolizing imperialism. One need be only momentarily in the Arab states to encounter the widespread conviction that the people's enemy is not Russian communism, but Western imperialism. As Professor Nabih Farris, a foremost student of this area, has pointed out: "The Arabs hate foreigners, not because foreigners are foreigners or because they are not Moslems, but because of their bitter experiences with those foreigners and because of their fear of them." Since the Russian Revolution, the Soviet Union has had no territorial holdings in the Middle East and has astutely kept out of the area. With clean hands, therefore, the Russians can—and do—lead the cry: "Out with the imperialists."

The Arab peoples, subjected until the end of World War I to the yoke of the Ottoman Empire, welcome outside aid in their quest of complete freedom from all foreign controls and influence. By encouraging the national aspirations of the Middle East masses, Russia emerges as the champion of the underprivileged. The United States, on the other hand, is viewed as the ally of the established empire builders, Britain and France. And antipathy toward the United States has been increased by the continuous American support given to the Zionist cause and to Israel.

There is an old Arabic aphorism: "The enemy of my enemy is my friend." Blinded by this philosophy, the

(Continued on page 44)



Advertisement

From where I sit by Joe Marsh

The "Write" Prescription

Noticed three half-finished letters lying on the counter down at Jones' Drug Store last week. "Writing three at once, Doc?" I asked.

"No," Doc said, "you are—you and the rest of the town. Those are for the boys from our town who are at the National Guard encampment."

"Everyone who comes in adds a line or two, and when a couple of pages are filled, I mail them. That way the boys who are serving our country here at home hear from folks who might not write otherwise. They sure do enjoy getting these letters."

From where I sit, little things can add up pretty big. A few short notes make a letter. Boys from our little town help build up a strong National Guard to protect our freedom. Even freedom is made up of a lot of things—living where we like, voting the way we think is right, choosing between coffee, tea, or beer at dinner. And anything that adds up to freedom gets my stamp of approval.

Joe Marsh

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8th Annual **FREE** Awards

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POSTS

4

1954 FORD CONVERTIBLES to Lucky Legionnaires!

**ALL LEGIONNAIRES — ALL MEMBERS
of the Legion Auxiliary Eligible!**

DRAWINGS TO BE HELD
AT THE NATIONAL
CONVENTION IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUG. 29 — SEPT. 2

Will you be one of the lucky four? Imagine! Driving home in your own brand new 1954 convertible! No waiting! Cars available to the winners in Washington, D. C., *immediately* after the drawing! Or they may be shipped home at winner's expense! This is the 8th year the Seagram Posts have donated four Ford convertibles to the American Legion National Convention to be awarded to lucky Legionnaires! If you win, your post wins too! Yes! \$250.00 goes to the Post of each winner of these four Fords! Mail your entry right away — before it slips your mind.



EXTRA!
 Additional Awards
 donated by
 The Seagram Posts
\$250.00
 to each
 Winner's Post!

Nothing to Buy! Not a Contest!

*Here's all
 you have to do!*

1. To enter, send in an official coupon or mail a postcard or letter, using this coupon as a guide.
2. Your coupon, letter or postcard must be signed.
3. All entries must be received not later than midnight, August 27, 1954.

**YOU DON'T HAVE TO ATTEND
 CONVENTION TO WIN**

FREE COUPON—CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!

THE SEAGRAM POSTS
 American Legion
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Legion or Auxiliary Membership
 Card No. _____

GENTLEMEN: I am a member of _____ POST, AMERICAN
 LEGION, or a member of _____ UNIT, AMERICAN
 LEGION AUXILIARY, located in (CITY) _____,
 (STATE) _____. Please enter my name in the
 (please print)
 free drawings to be held at the National Convention in Washington,
 D. C. for the four Ford Convertibles donated to the American
 Legion 1954 Convention Corporation of the District of Columbia
 by the Seagram Posts.

NAME _____ (please print)

HOME ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

SIGNATURE _____ (please sign here)

Arabs have left the back door wide open to communist penetration, even though the strong theism of their Islamic faith might have locked the front entrance. And skillful agents by whipping up anti-West hatred to a frenzy have no difficulty guiding the discontented, the masses in Egypt and the intellectuals in Lebanon alike, into the Soviet camp.

The hand of communism, however, manifests itself more subtly in the many simple street uprisings, whether directed against a foreign power or against the government. The Cairo uprising of January 26, 1952, which ousted the Wafd Party from power and swept General Mohammed Naguib and the Revolutionary Council into control, gave clear indications that communists were moving among, if not directing, the demonstrators as they pillaged the city. During the November, 1952, anti-American riots in Iraq, in which the United States Information Service building was burned, men came out from the side streets at a given moment and demonstrated. The evidence of this uprising was still in sight last summer during my visit to sultry Baghdad. Most of those apprehended proved to come from Iran, where the strong Tudeh communist movement operates.

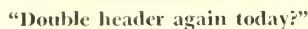
factor in Middle East politics, and the clever communist agent has made a specialty of playing up to the volatile youngsters. College students and even high school boys have in the past been responsible for disturbances and riots which have led to the overthrow of governments and the creation of new ones. Since it replaced the corrupt Farouk regime, the Naguib Government has had to wrestle with this problem.

The key to communist success throughout the world rests in their secretive tactics and their ability to operate with small forces. Their advance is never heralded by drumrolls or flourishes. Since they sow their revolutionary seed in the minds of the hungry and discontented, nowhere has the communist more fertile soil than among the nearly one million displaced and impoverished Arab refugees from the 1948 Palestine War. These refugees, barely kept alive by United Nations charity, are scattered throughout the land of Biblical lore—in the hills of Judea and Samaria, in the Gaza region of Philistia, in the Jordan Valley and in the highlands of Amman and Gilead. Many of these homeless Arabs passed their fifth winter crowded together in the tents and huts of refugee camps. In Jordan

Last fall and winter were unusually harsh and bitter. In Lebanon tents were uprooted by the winds, and the meager personal possessions of the inmates swept away by the floods. In Gaza the rainfall of severe storms equaled twice the average rainfall.

This Middle East human tragedy stands out in full focus in Gaza, a strip of desert land eight miles by eighteen, along the Mediterranean. Into this narrow strip, governed by Egypt, have poured 200,000 refugees on top of the indigenous population of 85,000, whose means of livelihood depended on the adjoining land, now part of Israel. On a hot July morning last summer this writer arrived in Gaza for what was intended to be but a thirty-six-hour stay. The pilot of the United Nations plane, an American captain, returned a half hour ahead of his schedule and took off. Efforts by radio to make him turn around and come back for me brought a laconic answer reminiscent of General McAuliffe's famous "Nuts," in the Battle of the Bulge. This time the reply was: "Ha," and I was destined to earn the dubious honor of becoming *the* expert on the Gaza strip. There I was stranded and had four days in which to become acquainted in detail with misery in full bloom.

Occupying a tent (left over from World War II) with his parents, his wife, and three children was Ibrahim Hassan, aged 45. He used to be a small, thrifty shopkeeper in Beersheba, when the Arab-Israeli war erupted. He fled with a few belongings. Ibrahim like his camp companions has been subjected



to much communist propaganda in his crowded abode. "I do not have to believe everything I have read or been told," he said to me, "to know that whatever change will take place for us will be for the better. I am willing to listen to anything which offers some hope."

Another Gaza refugee, a 35-year-old farmer who had lost his wife and child, told me with bitterness in his voice: "You have caused our enslavement, but someday someone will help us go home." And as he spoke that last word, he pointed to the open fields but a few hundred yards away where what was once Palestine lay. The sole boundary demarcation was a six-inch ditch. Continued infiltrations and reprisals under such conditions are inevitable.

When Adlai Stevenson reached Beirut on his round-the-world tour, he visited Dilyah, the refugee camp outside of Lebanon. Through a United Nations interpreter, he talked to the Arabs, including the muhtar or chief of an old Palestinian village, who retained his position even in exile. The chief poured out his soul for fifteen minutes with invective against the United States for turning its back on victims of war and injustice: "Why don't you do something to return us to our homes?" he impatiently asked. "The United States is our enemy, and we must find other friends elsewhere who will assure us justice and freedom."

The Democratic 1952 standard bearer was hard pressed to answer the argument advanced. With characteristic lightness, Mr. Stevenson replied, "I will remember what you have said. But don't forget, no matter what has happened, you yourself are pretty lucky—you are still chief. Look what my people did to me when I tried to become chief."

Communist inroads are facilitated by the small cost of agents to the party and the speed with which they take advantage of any opening. A Lebanese school was looking for a basketball coach, but could pay only a part-time salary. The Russian government at once offered to supply a coach. The salary offered was of course supplemented by the party.

Communist strategy seizes upon every kernel of dissension, whether it be Kurd irredentism or Armenian nationalism. The infinite number of minority religious and ethnic groupings under Turkish suzerainty, each individually protected, has afforded an ideal background for trained agents.

In Iran the rise of extreme nationalists demanding oil nationalization was encouraged by the party and obstructions were placed in the way of proposed social reforms. The British were squeezed out, and the reign of chaos began. Mossadegh's act of balancing between defiance of the West and em-

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • JULY, 1954 • 45

bracing the Russians became exceedingly dangerous, disaster being narrowly averted only because the communists were not strong enough to take over from the "fainting" prime minister. The Shah's new government under General Fazollah Zahedi is far from out of the woods, and still has to contend with nationalists such as fanatical Mullah Kashani, as well as with communists who have infiltrated the Moslem brotherhood.

In Egypt Madame Sphinx still wears her inscrutable smile as the fires of unrest smolder. The Bermuda Conference of the Big Three Foreign Ministers failed to evolve any new formula for the Suez Canal controversy. The new republic, which the popular Naguib and the Revolutionary Council proclaimed last July, has had to expunge existing corruption to maintain control over the nationalist extremists, and keep their eye on the underground communist cells. A week after the factional dispute between Naguib and Nasser publicly erupted, Egyptian security authorities claimed they had smashed the biggest red organization in the country, seizing "seven printing presses together with enough subversive literature to fill four storerooms."

The absorption of the government in political problems has handicapped efforts to ameliorate Egypt's aged economic problem. There are exactly three arable areas in the lands bordering the Nile, where 99% of the Egyptians have their homes and earn their living. Chronic unemployment cannot be abated until the increase in fertile soil wins the race against the increase in population. The appeal for more extreme remedies, meanwhile, gains recruits among the overcrowded, poverty-ridden Egyptians.

The death of Ibn Saud, the strong and able ruler of Saudi-Arabia, has brought an element of uncertainty to the land laden with American-owned oil. Labor difficulties, fomented during the last lengthy illness of the aged patriarch-king, bear the familiar red imprint. His successor, King Saud, who was one of 40 sons, struggles to consolidate his position on the throne.

General Adib Shishakly, the strong man in Syria who had most impressed Secretary Dulles on his Middle East tour, himself became the victim of an Army uprising. The two-year rule of Shishakly was brought to an end and former President Hashem Atassi, 89 years old, was restored temporarily as chief of state. As control of Syria changed top hands, the communists were very much in evidence, both in office and in street demonstrations.

Under King Feisal, Iraq was infinitely more stable than was Jordan under his Hashemite cousin Hussein, where

the incessant border warfare with Israel threatened to erupt into a full-scale war involving the whole Arab world. The Russians were in an infinitely better position to encourage this prospect than was the West to prevent it.

The Kremlin had brewed the Middle East caldron beginning with the joint U. S.-USSR partition resolution at the United Nations. The Russians insured the continuance of their mischief by permitting Czechoslovakia to arm the new state of Israel when the Arab states invaded Palestine in the late spring of 1948. The Skoda arms works, in affording Israeli fortitude and tenacity the



"None for me! I saw what went into it."
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

means to preserve its independence, coincidentally made sure that the sore in the heart of the Arab world would remain open. Continued Arab-Israel tension blocked any plan for an effective area defense against Russian aggression.

From its inception, Israel has been anything but anti-Russian. The threat of a second Arab round plus pronounced Russian diplomatic bid for Arab support has opened the gates of New Jerusalem even wider to red penetration. On February 9, 1953, a bomb exploded on the territory of the USSR legation in Israel, wounding several Russians and leading to the severance of diplomatic relations between Russia and Israel. Less than four months later, the Israeli government proposed to the Soviets a resumption of diplomatic relations. In a subsequent exchange of notes, the then Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett reiterated to the USSR the pledge contained in a previous note of November 21, 1951, to the effect that the government of Israel would never be a "member of any kind of union or agreement which pursues aggressive aims against the Soviet

Union." While American Jewry and the American government were being urged to give a political blank check to Israel, the Israeli government continued to pursue a foreign policy of non-involvement in the cold war between East and West.

The resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet was heralded in Israel by the parties of the left with festive mass meetings and celebrations. The Communist Party, operating legally within the country, is a small, articulate group, and the Mapam Party and leftists such as Moshe Sneh and his followers add considerable strength.

Israeli pro-Russian elements have been more and more pressing for an independent foreign policy and for a "clean break with Israel's American overlords." On returning to Moscow as Israeli Minister, and presenting his credentials to the Soviet President Marshal Voroshilov, Dr. Samuel Eliashev recalled the past friendliness of Russia in granting recognition immediately after the establishment of Israel and pledged his government's determination "to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the USSR and Israel." One direction that this friendship has taken has been efforts toward increased trade arrangements and barter deals.

It is, however, in another direction that Russia may yet show its friendship for Israel and at the same time set off a Middle East atomic bomb.

At the time of the Slansky trial in Czechoslovakia and of the arrest of the Jewish doctors in Moscow, the Israeli government launched a new propaganda campaign. Both at home and at the United Nations, Israeli leaders called on the Soviet Union to release satellite and Russian Jews to come to Israel "to join in the collective effort of the Jewish people." This cry has not abated, although the doctors' trial has proved a hoax. These Eastern European Jews number almost two and a half million.

What the Arabs fear most is an influx of more Jews, and if the Soviet were to permit any appreciable number to move to Israel Arab reaction could well erupt into war. It may be assumed that the Soviet would cheerfully exploit this situation if it could do so without losing the gains it has made among the Arab nations.

Time is indeed running out on the United States and its allies in the Middle East. As Mme. Demeshkea, the matriarch in Beirut of one of the great Lebanese families, told this writer last summer: "It is too late for talk; you must do something."

Better than anyone else, Secretary Dulles knows that the United States must assume the offensive and face the realities of the Middle East. Like it or not, the Eisenhower Administration

must resolutely resolve the conflict between American Jewish support—financial and political—of one protagonist to the area feud, and vital facts which demand some American consideration of the other protagonist, thirty times as populous, three hundred times as large and possessing invaluable oil and Moslem allies. Without such a reconciliation nothing constructive can be accomplished. America's bumbling, stumbling and fumbling in the Middle East will continue if, as in the past, domestic politics govern policy rather than the national interest.

A bi-partisan agreement not to use the Middle East issue for vote-getting purposes undoubtedly will be required to still the fears of politicians.

The alternative to courage and forthright action is to permit still another large land mass to fall behind the iron curtain.

The poverty of the Middle East, aggravated by the plight of the Arab refugees, and the continuing Arab-Israeli bitterness constitute a formal invitation to the Kremlin to invade. Here is likely to be a repetition of the China story, the ideological war being won long before the Chinese communist military strength made itself felt. Then it was proved that a propagandist's poetry can garland an invader's path.

THE END

Mr. Lilienthal, whose The Explosive Middle East appeared in the September 1952 issue, is the author of the current book What Price Israel, published by Henry Regnery Co. of Chicago.

TV, WHAT IT WILL LOOK LIKE IN 1955

(Continued from page 21)

than 100,000 sets in this dimension," and it promises 19-inch tubes in limited quantities, before long, and probably a 21-inch chromatic tube, next year. CBS promises an even better schedule, and talks of "millions of tubes."

The advertising trade press headlines "the coming marketing battle of the color TV sets"—and leaves the impression that the old idea of pouring the cream off the top of the bottle may give way to a different merchandising policy that can take a turn for the public benefit through highly competitive circumstances. Maybe the wire-pullers, from behind the scenes, will be unable to make their puppets behave as formerly. One statistician says there'll be 1,000,000 color sets by 1955, at an average price of \$700, and by 1959, a total of 5,000,000 color sets, costing an average of \$350 each.

Television set buyers are not interested in industry statistics, in which they usually get the worst of it. Color TV demonstrations are always jammed,



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but nobody buys. Distribution of pilot color sets helps the sale of black-and-white, which is a healthy sign, for the market had reached its peak. The most favorable outlook is that 15,000,000 more TV sets, of all kinds, will be sold by 1960, in comparison with about twice that number now in use. There will be television in every home.

It's peculiar, over the years, that television has hurt other lines of business—motion pictures more than anything else, for obvious reasons. While the family is paying for a \$400 television set, other amusement spending suffers. Magazines and newspapers lose business, and standard radio suffers most.

Even municipal bus lines lost paying customers, because the family remained at home, glued to the TV set, and didn't go downtown at night. They offered free return rides for those who were persuaded to venture out. When the novelty wears off, and the installments are finally all paid, these competitive lines recover from the original impact.

The movies have a new interest in TV, an altogether different interest than you'd suspect. In Palm Springs, California, a desert resort town that boasts many swimming pools, a demonstration has been made of something new, called Telemeter, which brings "controlled TV" into the home, on a pre-payment basis. With Telemeter, you drop coins into a box, attached to your set, and thus receive a program that is otherwise distorted beyond reception. Put in \$1.00 per program and you get first-run films, football games, prize fights and other entertainment that is not otherwise on the air. It's the beginning of a new era in television.

Someone has said, it will be hard to ask the public to pay for what has been

free, but Palm Springers pay for the meter (\$27.50), pay for the wire charge (\$60 per year) pay for the special antenna connection (costing from \$150 to \$450, depending on terrain, distance, etc.)—and then they guarantee to pay a minimum of \$3 per month, deposited in the coin box, for the collector who calls, to pick up the take. It will be wonderful, if it works in sufficient volume. Theoretically, a theatre performance could gross a million dollars in a night.

So far, Telemeter must work on "closed circuits" since they're not on the air, legally, as yet. Palm Springs, and 250 other communities throughout the United States, are in reception areas where you can't get television, unless you go up on a convenient mountain top and establish a community antenna, to serve the town. In such locations, programs are brought in on a closed circuit, and the subscribers pay the extra costs—well justified by the results. We've seen fine TV reception in Pennsylvania, where the mountains shut out the signal from available stations, and the programs are more appreciated because people have to work, and pay, to get good results. Perhaps Telemeter TV will re-discover another lost audience.

And when color TV is finally settled, it may be found that the coin box idea, on each individual color set, is the only practical way to provide payment for the costly processes that are involved. You can't expect commercial advertisers to pay all the bills, nor can the public expect to wangle these benefits out of the air, without somebody paying the freight.

When the original broadcast allocations were given out, it couldn't have

been more haphazard if they had drawn for wavelengths, out of a black bag in the dark of the moon, blindfolded. In the early days of radio, all you had to do was to drop a postcard in the mail and ask for a wavelength, and one station operator who did exactly that, afterwards sold his holdings for close to a million dollars. The whole procedure has been a fantastic story of bureaucracy, stupidity and special privilege.

There has been a lot said about educational TV—and that objective is in the lap of the FCC, who declare the stipulations required to enter the lists. For instance, it is always demanded of radio or TV stations, that they be "on the air" a certain number of hours every day. It's like specifying that a newspaper publisher could not have a second-class mailing privilege at the post office unless he printed 40 pages every issue, whether conditions justified this expenditure of money, materials and effort. No educational TV station can maintain as many hours as are required, or invest the amount required in plant and equipment for a commercial station. The FCC has been recently "embarrassed" by the fact that more than 60 applications for new stations have been withdrawn, because of the bleak outlook for revenue.

It would be truly educational to observe how a New York State network of schools and colleges could fill a proper quota of daytime hours, over existing facilities, with no more than a minimum plant investment, and moderate wire charges. This has been refused by the Commission, probably because it is too simple.

There's still more in the offing. Theatre TV is another new development, already thriving in some key cities. Program materials are brought by closed circuits to theatres, full screen size, with projection to large audiences. Prize fights have led the way. One notable bout grossed \$400,000 in forty cities, from coast to coast, with patrons paying good prices to see simultaneous telecasts, at a single performance. Business houses also use Theatre TV, led by concerns who hold national conventions in theatres, with salesmen assembled in key cities, to see and hear their executive officers in sales talks on the theatre-size screen. The Sherraton Hotels announce "national conventions" in any or all of their 27 hotels, with both broadcasting and reception over a closed circuit, to an audience assembled in each city, occupying the banquet halls.

The opportunity for this type of development is tied up pretty closely by the telephone company, who hold the reins when it comes to making wire services available. For that matter, the



"No kidding — they really make get-well cards for mothers-in-law?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

American Telephone and Telegraph Company has played a major part in the development of radio, sound, color, motion pictures, and everything that has to do with the transmission and reproduction of these processes, over the years. The telephone company made the progress that resulted in sound motion pictures, twenty-six years ago, and they financed and built the coaxial cable system throughout the country that makes radio and TV transmission what it is today.

Bing Crosby is one who has accumulated strength and a substantial fortune for himself, through Bing Crosby Enterprises, in the development of tape recording, a method that has grown by leaps and bounds since Bing grew strong enough to wipe out the old restrictions against anything less than studio broadcasting by long distance telephone wire connection. There used to be an idea in some circles that it was "cheating" if the actual cast were not in a studio, at the actual moment that you heard or saw them on the air. Bing likes to do his program at 7 o'clock in the morning, and he tapes it, making the corrections to eliminate bad spots and "fluffs" in the same manner that you would edit a motion picture, so now the bars are down on that ancient formula.

Bing's very substantial and experienced research staff has also brought out color-TV on tape, recorded the same way that you record your voice, to mail to Korea, so a soldier away from home can hear the voices of his family and friends, and reply by similar and simple methods. After all, color in television is electronic, and anything electronic can be recorded in film, or tape, or by other transcription method. But there's one little thing that has to be fixed, and Bing is working nights on it. The usual tape recording runs at a relatively slow speed, so tapes can be made and sent through the mails, in reasonably short lengths. Color TV carries three colors and the sound track, simultaneously, and it has to operate at faster than three times normal speed, so it is more than three times as long, and that means more than three times as much tape to run, and wind-up, at high speed.

Even Dick Tracy has introduced something new in TV, and a good idea, too. It's a variation of Theatre TV, so very practical and desirable that we wonder what they're waiting for. By this time, they must know that Dick Tracy's two-way wrist radio is an unqualified success. With his new idea, the police lineup will take place simultaneously in twenty cities, and the detectives assembled in each location will see criminals on a television parade, in their own headquarters projection rooms. The most-wanted will surely be recognized by someone, and Dick Tracy can get all the credit. THE END



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AMERICA'S FIRST CARS IN COMBAT

(Continued from page 17)

wagons be quickly introduced into the Army. The recommendation was renewed in his report for 1896.

General Miles got his experimental bicycle troop in 1897, organized and commanded by 2nd Lieutenant James A. Moss with men drawn from the 25th Infantry Regiment, but he saw no more than brief and sporadic experimental use of "motor wagons" during his years of active service. However, when he reached the age of retirement in 1903 he addressed a long letter as a swan song to the Secretary of War in which he reviewed the entire national defense structure—which he did not find pleasing. The Cavalry, he said, had been extended out of all proportion, useless and enormously expensive. Development in modern arms had made that branch obsolete.

General Miles called attention again to the use of motor-powered transport and warned that "it will be utilized in the next war and preparation for its use by our Army should no longer be neglected. This power is recognized by European governments and I have several times recommended its use by ours." Then the General came close to heresy, arousing the ire of the old cavalrymen, by recommending that five regiments of Cavalry be disbanded and a corps of five motorized regiments be organized. His idea was broader than peace-time military service and preparedness—a corps to be moved about over the country to build and stimulate the building of good roads. He pointed out that by so using the millions of dollars that were being squandered on the mounted force, the country would receive lasting benefits.

Nothing came of his recommendation—but he lived to read, or had the opportunity to read, Benedict Crowell's official summing up: "The motor truck in 1914 literally saved the world from German domination."

The records in the National Archives disclose that the first piece of powered equipment purchased for Army use was acquired in 1899, when the Signal Corps bought two heavy delivery wagons and a light carriage operated by an electric motor. The wagons were to be capable of carrying not less than 800 pounds and the carriage to seat four persons. These machines, built by the Woods Motor Vehicle Company of Chicago, were tested under the personal supervision of General Miles and General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer. Most progressive in adopting motor-driven vehicles, the Signal Corps made exhaustive tests of the three types then available—electric, steamer and internal combustion. In his report for 1902 General

Greely said that "the internal combustion type seems preferable, especially one using kerosine or heavy oil," and complained that a type using crude oil had not been developed.

The Ordnance Department followed with an order to the U. S. Long Distance Automobile Company in 1902 for a forge and battery wagon, and in 1903 the Surgeon General started negotiations with the White Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, to build an experimental ambulance along the lines of the standard horse-drawn vehicle. The first listing of a passenger car as U. S. Army-owned was in the report for 1903: Oldsmobile, 1; cost \$735.00.



"You don't say much, pal, but it's nice to meet a guy who isn't always kiddin' about my eyesight."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The official tests—even the cross-country run in a Mobile Wagonette from New York to Washington in the fall of 1901—had given proof of the utility of auto-driven machines, but not of their reliability and efficiency. The roads were generally bad; even in the Eastern States they were not good enough for the efficient use of this form of transportation—there were too many break-downs, too much time lost in making repairs, and too many times a team of horses was needed to pull the machine over a bad place or across a stream.

So the automobile and the motor truck had to wait for the hour to strike—wait for Pancho Villa to create an emergency—to get a firm foothold in the Army.

Between the advent of power-driven transport machines and the expedition into Mexico there were at least three

incidents in which motors could have been given a test—but such cars as were available were used in only a minor way. The earliest use of an automobile in a field movement of the U. S. Army—and that not by any means for combat use—was in September, 1906, when units of the Army moved into Cuba to take over as the Army of Cuban Occupation. Motorized equipment was not mentioned—only horse-drawn transport—in the tables of equipment, but on cabled request five Haynes automobiles were shipped to General Fred Funston in October. These cars were for the personal transportation of the General and his staff, with operation limited to a restricted area in and around Havana—not military restriction, but limited by lack of roads. A few months later request was made for a Royal tourist car to replace the Haynes, for which no repair parts could be had in Cuba.

The motorcar played a very inconspicuous role in the Mexican border troubles of 1911 when the Madero revolution and consequent disturbances caused the mobilization of some 20,000 U. S. Regulars along the international line from the Gulf to the Pacific. It was a long, thin line, but except in a few isolated instances and chiefly at old established posts the supply problems were met by use of the traditional animal-drawn wagon transports. There were a few passenger cars, some privately owned by officers, scattered along the line at the various headquarters; a few trucks on duty—but so far as found there was only one makeshift motorized service unit. This was a chow wagon built by men of the 30th Infantry on duty at the Presidio of Monterey, California. Mounted on the chassis of a light truck, this grand-daddy of the rolling kitchen had served the outfit at the home station and at field maneuvers at Atascadero, California, in 1910.

Three years later, when we were again at odds with our neighbor to the south, Navy and Army units made a forced landing and occupied Vera Cruz in April, 1914. Again, no motorized equipment was provided. However, Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the occupation force—and later General Fred Funston, his Army successor—did fall heir to a 6-cylinder Chalmers which belonged to the State Department, and which had been carried out of Mexico City by rail when the American Embassy personnel were dismissed by the Huerta government.

But the 1st Marine Brigade, a part of the occupation force, was a little better fixed for motor trucks. The Marines, in keeping with the tradition of always having the situation well in hand,

scouted around and located three Mexican-owned German-made Benz light trucks which they commandeered and used for freighting service.

The real crisis came on the night of March 8-9, 1916, when revolutionist Francisco Villa with a force of 500 to 1,000 Mexican raiders attacked Columbus, New Mexico, killing seven soldiers and eight civilians before he was driven back across the border by units of the 13th Cavalry. Brigadier General John J. Pershing, then commanding the El Paso District, was ordered to go into Mexico "to capture Villa dead or alive" with a force already mobilized along the border. Although a reciprocal agreement was made with the Carranza government permitting mutual border crossings in pursuit of the revolutionary-bandit chieftain, the Mexican Army and the people generally considered the American expedition a hostile invasion. In carrying out his mission General Pershing not only faced a hostile people, with whom clashes were always imminent, but he faced a problem of supply that for an extended line seemed almost insurmountable with which the animal-drawn wagon trains could not cope.

Food, ammunition, forage for the horses, water, and all things necessary for an army in the field had to be transported over long distances of arid country. To add to the difficulties, the Carranza government refused the use of railroads to the American expedition, and to seize them for military purposes would have been tantamount to a declaration of war. The only answer that could be dredged up was the use of motor truck trains—but where were the trucks to come from? The Army had only a few—less than a thousand cars of all types in all stations. But if motor trucks could be found, who would drive them? Besides, there were no roads for them to run on.

The Army paid a terrific price for its unpreparedness in mechanical transport and its lack of standardized equipment—which meant interchangeable parts—to meet the needs of the men in Mexico. But the Army had to be served, no matter what the cost, and motor transport trains had to be built from the ground up.

The punitive expedition is an almost forgotten epic in American military history, overshadowed as it was by the stupendous proportions of the First World War into which we were plunged within two months after Pershing withdrew his forces from Mexico. What was accomplished in that minor campaign in revolutionizing the entire transport system of the Army is little short of miraculous.

Before Pershing set his troops in motion at Columbus, New Mexico, on the evening of March 15 he had already

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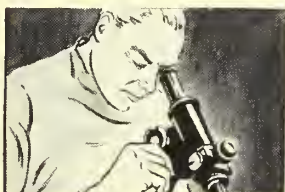
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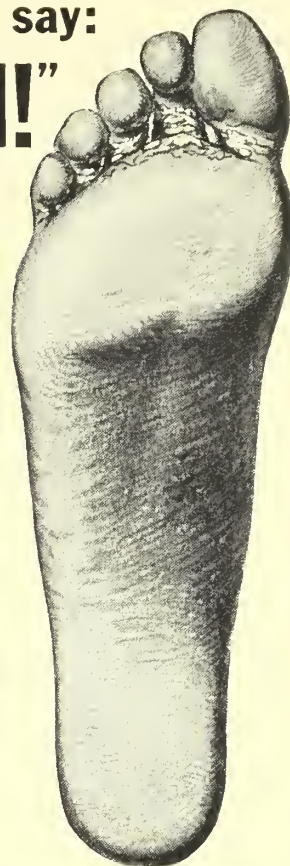


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started the wheels turning at official Washington, and in the auto manufacturing centers at Detroit, Cleveland, and wherever cars and trucks were made. He had asked for complete mechanical equipment for an initial five trains, with twenty-seven trucks to the train. It seemed appalling. "When he said he would call for five truck trains we were flabbergasted," said a member of his staff—but before the eleven months' campaign was over the original five trains had been expanded to seventy.

General Pershing, himself an old cavalryman, kept his favorite charger, "Black Jack," with the cavalry column, but for his personal transportation and that of his staff he used the Dodges and Buicks which made up the headquarters pool of nine cars.

The war was raging in Europe. Agents of the British, French and Russian governments had placed large contracts for motorized equipment with American manufacturers, completely absorbing the output of some plants and making big inroads in the output of others. It was a matter of scraping the bottom of a well-scraped barrel. The Army began to buy stock models when and where it could—trucks, automobiles, tractors—and so great was the need that some were shipped by express to El Paso. There were all kinds and makes of trucks: Jeffrey (later Nash Quad), White, Packard, Locomobile-Riker, FWD, Pierce-Arrow, Ford and a dozen other makes. Passenger cars were even more varied: Maxwell, Ford, Dodge, Buick, Chalmers, Chevrolet, Overland, Studebaker, Winton, Packard, Cadillac—in fact nearly every make of car produced in America at that time and including, one veteran wrote, an Apperson Jack Rabbit. The official report says that 128 different makes and models of motor vehicles were used along the border and in the punitive expedition, which means, of course, that spare parts had to be supplied and kept on hand for each make. That was the first lesson in standardization for efficiency and lower cost of maintenance.

Makeshift armored cars—crude models of the tank as it was later developed—were fabricated and these lumbered along over the rough roads. Light Ford trucks were partially armored and with Lewis machine guns mounted on them served as the flying artillery wing.

Getting the trucks and putting them into service was only part of the big task. They had to be kept running. To do this, work repair shops had to be set up, spare parts for the 128 different makes and models had to be assembled, and—most vital—heavy Holt tractors and roadbuilding machinery had to be brought in. Many of the cars shook to pieces over the rough roads and from first to last "cannibalization"

of cars—wrecking damaged cars for the spare parts—had to be practiced along the route, though we had to wait for the Second World War to get the expressive term.

When the trucks and accessory equipment were assembled they were useless without trained mechanics and expert drivers. The Army could not find within its own ranks enough men, or even a small part of the number required, to man the trucks and run the repair shops. It was necessary to employ civilian drivers and mechanics, and thus the first truck trains to go out across the scorching plains to feed and supply the troops were manned by civilians in charge of regular officers. A number of these drivers enlisted, other qualified drivers and mechanics were recruited for the Army and as rapidly as possible these civilian-driven truck trains were converted into military units.

It was in fact a makeshift motorized outfit, but before Pershing was recalled on February 15, 1917, he had made roads, overcome all difficulties, and had penetrated 400 miles into Mexico.

Foreshadowing the future daring battle action of a commander who blazed a path across Europe in the Second World War, a young hell-for-leather Lieutenant named George Smith Patton, Jr., made history in the punitive expedition when he made a daring charge against a bandit-held stronghold in a touring car. He made history because it was the first instance on record of a motorcar being used in actual combat by the American Army.

Efforts to round up with cavalry a bandit group headquartered at a ranch had failed. Then Lieutenant Patton took over. He rounded up three Dodge touring cars, loaded fifteen men into them and moved forward for a surprise attack at daybreak on the morning of May 15. The approach was over an open stretch of a mile—shoving the gears into high, the drivers made a roaring charge across the desert at better than 40 miles an hour, and were within a few yards of the ranch before the defenders were alerted. Then as the half-clad bandits poured out of the doors and windows to seek cover, the soldiers opened fire. The leader and two lieutenants were killed; the others made good their escape. But the band was broken up.

"The motorcar is the modern war horse," Lieutenant Patton told a correspondent. Perhaps it was this incident that fired his interest in tank operation and made him the great tank commander of World War II.

Less than two months after Pershing's recall from Mexico the United States was plunged into the war in Europe. Another crisis developed in motorcar supply. The punitive expedition had

thoroughly tested out the various types of trucks and special service units and had learned many lessons—chief of which was the crying need for standardization of designs. But the need was immediate and could not wait for standard designs to be blue-printed and produced. By that time each division of the Army had its own motor transport auxiliary and each one set out to buy to fill its needs—taking what the manufacturers had to offer.

As a result of the experience in Mexico—and thanks to Pancho Villa for the experience—the Army had about 2,400 serviceable trucks when war was declared. It also had the nucleus of a motor transport service in the motor truck companies organized by Pershing, composed of seventy men with thirty-three trucks and one or two passenger cars in each outfit. Some of these units were with the first contingents of the American Expeditionary Force which sailed in June, 1917. Then, to add to the confusion, when cars did not arrive fast enough from the homeland to meet the needs of the overseas forces the Army began to buy motor equipment of different kinds from foreign manufacturers. At one time the American Army in France had in use 294 different makes and body types of motor vehicles—213 of these were of American make, and the rest of French, British and Italian manufacture.

No mechanical or administrative genius could hope to keep an adequate supply of repair parts for such a diverse aggregation. But the Army tried. At the repair shops which were hurriedly set up to keep the motors on the road, some 57,000 non-interchangeable parts were kept in stock, and in addition 13,000 kinds of bolts, nuts and screws had to be maintained. To make matters worse, combat units at the front had to look to five separate sources for motor equipment.

To bring order out of chaos, General Pershing consolidated all motor transportation under the direction of the single Motor Transport Corps—and a few weeks later the Army at home followed his example. Stabilized by placing procurement and command under a single division, the next step was to design standard types—the biggest accomplishment was in producing the Quartermaster Standard B heavy truck. Some 10,000 of this design had been produced before the Armistice, 8,000 of which had been sent overseas.

And now, a couple of wars later, there is no longer a question of standardization, of command or of efficient operation. The only question is that of mass production in event of global disturbance—and even that of mass production has been reduced to the minimum.

THE END

(Continued from page 4)

a national organization I spend two-thirds of my time traveling through the Northwest, and my home is usually a hotel. In my journeys I meet lots of traveling men and can assure you that a large majority of them read the Bibles placed in hotel rooms. The tempo of our business life today is very grueling and bedtime often finds us tired and exhausted. Then it is that we reach for The Book. I am sure that many a homesick person or someone with a problem has been lifted up through spending just a few moments with a hotel room Bible.

Sylvan O. West
Portland, Ore.

THE COMPLETE PICTURE

Sir: We have never seen a more unfounded or unwarranted attack on the character and reputation of a city and county than appeared in Clarence Woodbury's article, "The Bootlegger Gets a Break" in your February issue. The idea Mr. Woodbury attempts to convey is that our entire economy is based upon the illicit whiskey trade due to the fact that the "rough country around it (North Wilkesboro) is not much good for farming. And there are no big industries in the vicinity, or rich mines, or other visible sources of wealth." If Mr. Woodbury had shown a proper interest in a fair estimate of the situation instead of dealing in malicious gossip he would have found that Wilkes County (pop. 45,243) has a million-dollar poultry industry (1st in N. C.), followed by tobacco \$1,286,500, livestock \$500,000, dairy products \$350,000, forest products \$260,000 (1st in N. C.), apples \$500,000 with over one million apple trees in the county, in addition to cotton, herbs, corn, and other grain and vegetable crops. As for the non-existent industry, we have plants and factories employing over 3,500 persons with an annual payroll exceeding \$6,000,000. Furniture manufacture is our leading industry. We also make hosiery products, mirrors (we have the largest mirror plant in the world), building materials, machine parts, tools, caskets, garments, and cabinets. We members of the Wilkes County Post 125 feel it our duty to set The American Legion and Mr. Woodbury straight as to the facts. We would welcome an impartial writer to Wilkes County. We are the first to admit that we have had a whiskey problem, but Mr. Woodbury's version is utterly ridiculous.

R. Ivey Moore, Adjutant
Wilkes County Post 125
North Wilkesboro, N. C.

ONE DAY, FIVE CENTS LESS

Sir: During the 1952 elections the Republicans used the slogan "We need a change," and I got a change

from a five-day work week to a four-day week with a five cent per hour wage cut. The Republicans are against the veterans, against labor and against fair government and fair play. Under our twenty years under the Democrat Party we have seen progress, progress, security and prosperity. I wonder if you will print my letter due to the fact that I am a Democrat.

Ross Rajotte
Northbridge, Mass.

WATSON AT WORK

Sir: I should like through your columns to commend *The Firing Line*, published by the National Americanism Commission, for its comprehensive listing of Goodwin Watson's numerous communist front affiliations. Watson seems to have moved into the community life of New Rochelle in a big way, holding down a job in an organization supported in part by Community Chest funds. It is unfortunate that everyone in New Rochelle does not have access to the facts about this fellow in *The Firing Line* of April 15th.

Francis J. Burke
New Rochelle, N. Y.

WAYWARD PRESS

Sir: We are appalled at the now evident absolute necessity for observing the unedited or censored live telecasts of the McCarthy hearings. Never before in our history have so many—so appallingly overwhelming a majority—of our nation's news reporters publicly demonstrated themselves to be outright liars. We must do something to at least challenge this flow of slanted and false "news" through the press and mass media. I contend that it is due to the co-ordinated, persistent efforts of the Soviet Universal State.

Lester B. Hamilton, Jr.
Boone, Ia.

FRIGHTENING

Sir: Even though it appeared in another magazine, I'd like to call attention to a statement made by Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen in the May 1st *Saturday Evening Post*. Said Dr. Van Dusen: "... democracy stands always under threat from two foes—tyrannies of the extreme left and of the extreme right; and that usually, as today, the latter is the more dangerous. Communism is not, and has not been, a serious threat to the security of the American nation. . . ." Even more frightening than the statement itself is the fact that the man who made it is President of Union Theological Seminary, an institution which is to American churches what Columbia's Teachers College is to American education. And we wonder at the fix we are in!

John Saunders
Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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COOKING THE FISH YOU CATCH

(Continued from page 27)

spoiled many a delicious fish dish.

It's well to remember that fish cookery differs somewhat from that of meat. Most people tend to overcook fish. There's a reason for this: All fish have fine and somewhat fragile connective tissue. Heat breaks this down. Go easy with the flame. Cook with slow heat, except when broiling.

Even if you do use your own fish, it's helpful to know what to look for in a fish that is proper to cook. A cookable fish should have bright, bulging eyes, firm flesh, scales that adhere closely to the body and little smell. A poor fish makes a poorer meal. I have found that it also pays dividends to wash the fish in lemon juice and water. This not only prevents any odor while cooking but whitens the flesh.

CAMPFIRE BASS

Some say bass have a slightly muddy or strong flavor. I dispute this. I always make a practice of cooking at least two of my bass right beside the stream. Make sure your campfire is at the right pitch—embers glowing nicely—and then wipe the bass dry. Don't scale them. If you can remember, it's a good idea to bring some foil paper with you, but if you don't have it, newspaper will do the trick. Soak the newspaper—at least three thicknesses—and then wrap the bass securely in it, make certain you wrap them separately, with the ends tucked in. Don't try to cook a half dozen in one wrapping of paper. Then pop the well-wrapped fish into the embers. Ten minutes or fifteen at the most in the intense heat of the embers will complete the cooking. Rake the fish out, remove the charred paper carefully, so as not to break the flesh of the bass. Then simply peel off the skin and scales; turn the bass onto your plate, rub with

butter and sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper. If you want to, run your knife along the backbone so that the flesh falls off the bone—remove the bones and sit down to the tastiest fish you've ever sunk a tooth into. Simple?

FROZEN TROUT, PANFRIED

Take a trout from the freezer, frozen solid, wash under cold water and then place in a paper bag into which has been placed two cups of ordinary flour, a dash of salt and pepper and a pinch of oregano, an Italian herb that imparts tart and subtle flavor. Shake the trout in the paper bag until it is well-floured. Remove and place in a frying pan into which two tablespoons of vegetable fat have been melted. As I mentioned, I use a copper pan because it is an even conductor of heat and cooks in a balanced way. Cover the pan and cook the fish for five minutes on each side, or until a slight brown crust has formed. Then remove the cover and cook, turning the fish once on each side for ten minutes. When it is nicely browned and has a crusty feel to the fork, turn onto a warm platter and serve with a dollop of butter riding on top.

Cooking fish frozen does two things. When you pop that frozen fish into the hot grease, especially after it has been well covered with flour, you are cooking the juices right in the fish. If you permit the fish to defrost first, it becomes limp and soggy and doesn't have the flavor the frozen one has. Also, that additional moisture has been frozen into the fish and isn't left on the platter where it would be if you defrosted the fish first. Many will disagree with this, but after several hundred fish and three years of experimentation, I will harbor no contradiction. I've proved it the hard way.

Fish is a good food to get fancy with. No matter what style of cooking you may like, the French have a fish for it.

Take your fish and fool around with it. Don't be afraid to use your imagination. Use wine, tomatoes, or spinach—fish will take to it.

NEW ORLEANS FILET

In New Orleans they take the lowly blackfish, the flounder or any fish they have and filet them. They are then dusted in flour and cooked until brown on both sides.

The fish is then taken from the pan to another pan. Drop two tablespoons of fat, melt it and add one clove of chopped garlic, cook for about a half minute, then place in thick slices of about four skinned tomatoes, or as many as you want. (This is for a serving of four filets.) Cook for two minutes, turning tomatoes so that they are slightly cooked and seasoned on both sides. Take the tomatoes from the frying pan and arrange them in a buttered casserole or ovenware dish and place the filets over them. Over this pour a sauce that you have made from one cup of raw chopped spinach, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sour cream, salt and pepper, a pinch of grated Romano cheese and a half teaspoon of lemon juice. Then sprinkle more of the grated Romano cheese over the top, brown under your broiler, and serve.

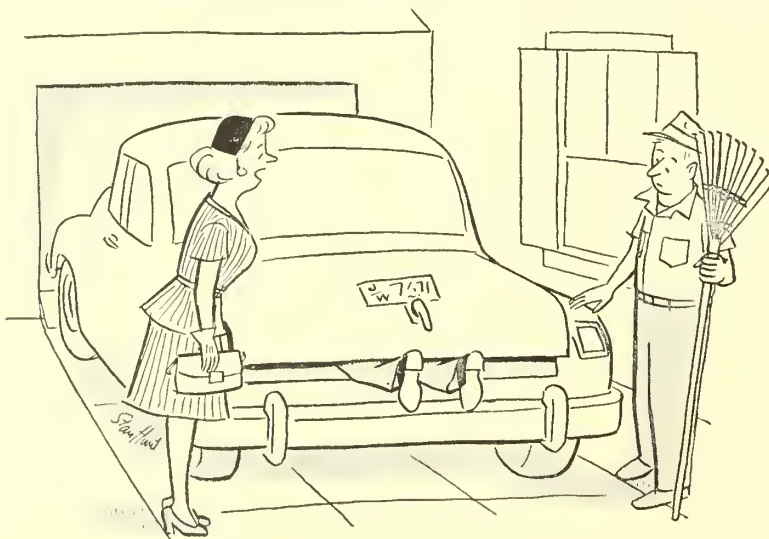
BOILED SALMON

(A LA CANUCK GUIDE)

A few seasons ago in Canada, I had boiled salmon so good that the taste is still with me. The guide prepared a liquid to boil the fish in by chopping a cup of carrots, onions and celery and half a clove of garlic, mixed these all together into a mush, and warmed it in two tablespoons of melted butter. He then placed this in a deep pan with two quarts of water and added a few peppercorns, a bay leaf, some salt, a teaspoon of vinegar, a touch of ginger and let this all boil for ten minutes. Then he cut thick slices of gleaming red salmon, wrapped them in cheese cloth and lowered them into the boiling water for just a little over ten minutes. Next, he took a cup of this stock, added a tablespoon of butter, one of flour, and put it into a little pan. Into this he beat the yolk of an egg. He then poured this sauce over the salmon steaks and served with a side dish of wild rice. He was a Canuck guide and could work magic with a little boiling water, some vegetables—and, of course, a fish.

PIKE CHOWDER

Swimming in the waters of the St. Lawrence River are many hard-fighting fish called "kings of the chowder"—large, well-fleshed pike. My wife and I caught a half-dozen up in that cold



"Oh, dear, it must be the boy who carried out my groceries!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

river a few years ago, and I whipped up a specialty of mine: Potato-fish chowder. I also use blackfish and weakfish when I have them.

For a three to six-pound fish, I take $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of diced salt pork and fry in a deep kettle, until it is brown and the bottom of the kettle is covered with sizzling grease. I add three thinly sliced onions and cook these until they are soft but not browned. I then add four medium-sized, uncooked potatoes (mealy Idahos are especially good) which I have diced into about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cubes, 3 cups of rapidly boiling water, and my freshly caught pike, which has been scaled and cut into small pieces. I simmer this on a slow fire until the potatoes are soft and then add 2 cups of cream. If you haven't cream on hand, evaporated milk will turn the trick. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and about a tablespoon and a half of finely chopped parsley. In another pan melt two tablespoons of butter and slowly add about a tablespoon of flour. Blend this thoroughly until it has become a smooth, golden paste. Stir this gradually into the pot of chowder until it is thickened. Cook for about ten minutes longer, very slowly. Then serve over thick, New England soda crackers.

FISH FROMAGE

A simple French dish, good even with ordinary American cheese, is Fish Fromage. An onion is chopped and mixed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of a good grated cheese and spread evenly over the bottom of a pyrex baking dish. Fileted bass, pickerel or pike is then placed on top of this and covered with another $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of grated cheese. I suggest Parmesan or Romano. Then one teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce, a teaspoonful of ordinary prepared mustard, one of salt, a dash of pepper and one cup of light cream are mixed together and poured over the fish. This is then baked in a 400-degree oven for a half hour.

ITALIAN FRIED FILET

During the year I spent in Italy, I came to like three fish dishes in addition to pasta. One was a fried filet. Turn the filet lightly for about a minute in a frying pan with a tablespoon of butter. Make a batter by mixing a couple of ounces of flour in one cup of milk and a sprinkle of salt. Bring this mixture to a boil, then cook slowly and add a cup of chicken broth and the well-beaten yolks of four eggs. Strain the sauce and place the fish in it while it is still hot. Let this mixture cool, together with the fish, until you can roll it in grated bread crumbs. Then fry quickly in hot olive oil until the fish is browned on both sides. It's simple and delicious.

FLORENTINE FISH CUTLET

Fish cutlets are easy to make and tasty as cut get-out. Cut your large fish, salmon, etc., into nice thick slices,

sprinkle with salt and then pound with the blunt end of a knife until they are cutlet size, making certain you do not shred the meat. Place the fish between sheets of wax paper while pounding and you'll get a neater cutlet. Then dip it into beaten egg white. Roll this in grated bread crumbs and fry in butter, making certain that it is well browned on both sides, turning cautiously so that the cutlet holds its shape and doesn't break. Melt three anchovies in a tablespoon of butter until you can mix this into a sauce. Pour over cutlets and serve.

"CACCIUCCO"

In Tuscany they have a dish I like called "Cacciucco." It's a man's dish, hearty, full-bodied. They mince two whole cloves of garlic, an onion, and a pinch of parsley in a tablespoon of butter and then add a pound of fresh, cut-up tomatoes, plus generous amounts of salt and pepper. When the tomatoes are cooked, they add a large cup of white Chianti wine and let this entire mixture boil for ten minutes. The resultant sauce is strained and placed over sliced fish in a casserole. When the fish has cooked slowly 45 minutes, they mix in a tablespoon of heated olive oil. It is then served in two separate dishes—the fish in one; thick slices of Italian bread, covered with the sauce, in the other. The remainder of the white Chianti wine is served ice cold.

POMPANO A LA CAPT. SEBASTIAN

Charter Boat Captain Charles Sebastian, who operates down along the Gulf of Mexico and over to New Orleans, has a way of cooking pompano that brings this delicious fish to the height of its eatability.

Cut up a bunch of green onions, tops and all, two bell peppers, two cups of celery, two tablespoons of chopped garlic and a handful of parsley. In a Dutch oven, melt $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of butter and sauté the chopped vegetables until soft. Add a can of prepared consommé soup and one can of water. Next, stir in a can of mushroom soup and a can of water, making sure this mixture is smooth. Then add a can of button mushrooms (no liquid) and season the whole works to taste with salt and pepper. Next to taste, add Worcestershire sauce, paprika and simmer this for about fifteen minutes. Before you add the cleaned and salted pompano (as many as will fit into the pot and be covered by the liquid) throw in a good-sized dollop of sherry. Cover and cook *slowly*, until the fish are well done, being careful that they are not *too* well done so that they fall off the bones.

WINE-SAUCE FILET

If you want to get real fancy, flounder, flatfish, or any of the white-meated fish are excellent served with hollandaise and wine sauce. I always make a



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stock from a few fish bones left over from the fileted fish and put them in a pan with a clove of garlic, a few peppercorns and slices of onion. I add one cup of water and a half of a cup of a good dry white wine; bring this to a boil and let it perk along for about a half-hour. Strain this and pour it over your fish filets (sprinkle with a few herbs of your liking) that have been arranged in a glass baking dish. Poach the whole business gently in a moderate oven for 15 minutes. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sliced mushrooms and a teaspoon of lemon juice, add two tablespoons of melted butter, salt and pepper, and cook in a covered pan for five minutes, stirring so the butter doesn't brown. Hold this aside.

Melt two tablespoons of butter, take from heat and add $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of flour, stirring mixture until it is smooth. Then take a cup of liquid from the wine pot, mix it with the butter and flour mixture until thickened and add

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk. Stir this until it comes to a boil and then put in one tablespoon of heavy cream. This is the wine sauce.

Now put two egg yolks in a mixing bowl with a tablespoon of cream, two tablespoons of vinegar, a sprinkle of salt and cayenne pepper. Place this bowl in a pan of water and heat well over a slow fire until it begins to thicken, then add $\frac{2}{3}$ cup of butter a little at a time, and a couple of drops of lemon juice. This is your hollandaise sauce.

Take your fish filets from the dish in which they were poached and add them to another ovenware dish, paint them with the white wine sauce. Spread your sliced mushrooms on top, cover these with the hollandaise sauce and glaze the fish until brown under a grill or broiler. An infra-red grill, plugged in right at the table, is good for this last-minute glazing and will have your spouse and

friends staring bug-eyed at your expert manipulations.

Don't get careless with your catch, the next time you go fishing. Take only your limit, but take it. Don't leave badly hooked fish to die, or throw or give them away as something fun to catch, but tasteless on the table.

Fish is the most versatile of food, high in vitamin value and adaptable to any type of dish or cookery. The next time you bring a full string of fish home and hear your spouse say, "What are we going to do with them?" you'll have the answer:

"I caught 'em; I'll cook 'em." It's the mark of the true sportsman and you'll leave your wife and guests at your dinner table dazzled with your dexterity, both on the stream and in the kitchen.

As Rex Beach put it, "The natural habitat of a fish is in the pan." It's a simple matter to put a fish where he belongs. Try it. THE END

HOW GOOD ARE YOUR EYES?

(Continued from page 25)

of the eye. It is best described as an extraordinary camera which focuses automatically and adjusts swiftly and unconsciously to wide ranges of light and dark. The outer covering is the transparent cornea. This is the eye's window. Bathed in antiseptic tears, it protects the inner mechanism and through it may be seen the iris, the colored part of the eye. The dark pupil of the eye is merely the opening to the interior. Light passes through it and then through a muscle-controlled natural lens within. In bright light the pupil contracts; in darkness it opens wide.

After passing through the lens, light falls on the sensitive inside lining of the eye called the retina, which corresponds to the film in a man-made camera. It is connected to the brain by the vital optic nerve. The surface of the retina is composed of 137 million tiny receptors. Some are cone-shaped. These function in bright light and are the organs of color vision. Others are rod-shaped and function in dim light. Dr. George Wald of Harvard discovered vitamin K in these rods and established that lack of it caused night blindness.

All babies are born with blue eyes but most change to brown within their first year. Like kittens, new-born babies must learn to see. As we grow older, we become right-eyed or left-eyed just as we become right-handed or left-handed. This is little noticed but becomes obvious when you sight a rifle or pick up a spyglass.

But there are eye troubles along with eye wonders. Helmholtz, the German scientist who invented the ophthalmoscope with which the inside of the eye is studied, said: "The eye has every pos-

sible defect that can be found in an optical instrument and even some peculiar to itself. . . . If an optician tried to sell me an instrument which had all these defects, I should think myself justified in sending back his instrument."

The most usual troubles are hypermetropia (far-sightedness), myopia (near-sightedness), presbyopia (aging eyes), astigmatism (blurred vision), aniseikonia (unequal vision), bacterial and virus infections, glaucoma, cataracts, cross-eyes and corneal injuries. Something can be done for all of these.

For persons with damaged corneas but otherwise intact and healthy eyes, one of the most dramatic operations in surgery has been devised. This is the successful transplanting into a defective eye part of the clear cornea of another person, often a dead person. Mrs. Samuel B. Jones of Augusta, Georgia, whose sight had been a blur since childhood thus regained normal vision in both of her eyes at Walter Reed Hospital this spring. She received corneas from two army men who each had to lose an eye because of tumors.

Originally performed only in New York, enough surgeons have been trained in the operation since 1945 to make it available at more than a hundred hospitals and in many foreign countries. The Eye-Bank for Sight Restoration of which Mrs. Aida de Acosta Breckinridge, an indefatigable woman who suffers herself from glaucoma, is executive director, obtains the eyes. Sight is restored often dramatically, in several thousand cases each year.

You can participate in this noble work by telling your next of kin, in event of your death, to give your eyes

to the Eye-Bank. As they must be taken within a few hours, it is not enough to stipulate this in your will which may not be read until later. The demand for corneas is so great that most are used at once, but surgeons at St. Mary's Hospital in London have made successful transplants with corneas frozen for as long as nine months.

Surgery is also the treatment in many cases of cataract; the single leading cause of all blindness, it is found most frequently in persons over 60. Because of accident or disease, or more often, an aging process, the crystalline lens gradually becomes opaque and obstructs the passing of light rays. The operation involves removal of the lens in the eye and letting a suitable spectacle lens take over its function. As the condition progresses very slowly, surgeons usually are in no hurry to operate and, in many cases, may wait five to ten years until vision is seriously impaired. Nearly all operations are successful.

A variation of this operation, still considered experimental by many, is now attracting attention. In this, a tiny lens made of plastic similar to Plexiglas is actually inserted in the eye in place of the natural lens that has been removed. The technique was devised by Dr. Harold Ridley, a London eye surgeon. At the last meeting of the American Medical Association, Drs. Warren S. Reese and Turgut N. Hamdi reported marked success in 14 of 16 such operations in Philadelphia.

"Crossed eyes," a serious handicap for some children, may also require surgery on some of the muscles involved, but many cases can be corrected with special glasses, exercises and training. The

earlier treatment begins, the better. Crossed eyes may have grave effects on personality. The condition, known technically as strabismus, may develop soon after birth, but usually appears in the second, third, or fourth year. One cause is an optical abnormality of the eyes. Injuries may also be a factor.

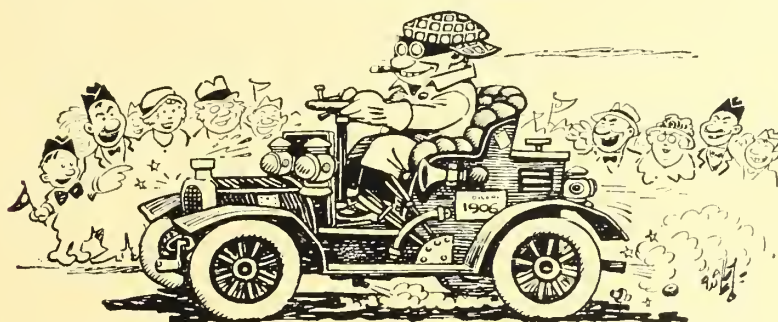
Glaucoma, generally considered the most serious enemy of eyesight, is marked by increased pressure of fluids within the eyeball. A plunger-containing instrument called the tonometer measures the pressure. Glaucoma progressively damages the retina. The field of vision is narrowed, until sight is lost. The cause is unknown, but progress can be arrested by eye drops and surgery if detected early. According to Sir W. Stewart Duke-Elder, oculist

The blinding of new-born babies by gonorrheal, pneumococcal and streptococcal infection, something which the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness was organized originally to combat, has been virtually eliminated first by legal requirements that babies' eyes be treated with silver nitrate and, more recently, by the use of penicillin for this purpose.

Cortisone and ACTH, the new wonder hormone drugs, are used now to control inflammations of the eye, including some allergic maladies, purulent conjunctivitis, corneal inflammations, iritis, and sympathetic ophthalmia. In themselves these drugs do not cure, but they stimulate the body's defenses and speed other forms of therapy.

Fortunately, only glasses are required

WALLY



(From July, 1931 A.L.M.)

to the British royal family, blindness can be avoided in 90 percent of the treated cases of glaucoma.

A new means of combating glaucoma was suggested by Dr. Bernard Becker, professor of ophthalmology at the Washington University School of Medicine, at the last meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Dr. Becker reported that the oral administration of a new drug, Diamox, a sulfa derivative originally compounded for the reduction of fluids elsewhere in the body, had reduced pressures in the eyes of seventy patients.

Sulfa drugs and antibiotics have routed many infections that formerly menaced the eye. Quickly routed now is the common sty, an infection of the sebaceous gland in the eyelid. Even trachoma, the once dread virus infection, has been conquered by both types of drugs and is becoming a medical rarity in America. Chloromycetin, aureomycin and terramycin, the principal broad-scale antibiotics, as well as penicillin are all now used for the eyes. "Nothing has occurred in ophthalmology in the past fifty years," says Dr. William L. Benedict of The Mayo Clinic, "that compares to the discovery of the antibiotics and their effects on acute and chronic eye infections and even on the prevention of blindness."

to correct myopia, astigmatism, hypermetropia, presbyopia and aniseikonia. These are the five most common sight defects. As drugs are not required in their correction, either an optometrist or an oculist, also known as an ophthalmologist, may make the examination and prescribe the glasses. If disease is present the latter should be consulted.

In *myopia*, which in Greek means "half close the eye," the eye is a little too long. Light entering it comes to a focus in front of the retina. What is near at hand can be seen but not what is far away. Glasses to diverge the rays so that they strike the retina properly are needed. Ten percent of the children in primary grades have myopia. Myopia is actually an advantage in a few professions like watch making, diamond cutting and engraving.

In *hypermetropia*, sometimes termed hyperopia, both being derived from a Greek word meaning "beyond measure," the eye is too short and the focus of the incoming light rays is behind and beyond the retina. Distant objects can be seen but not those immediately in front. A converging lens is needed to bend the rays to the retina.

In *astigmatism*, literally "not coming to the point," the incoming light rays do not focus properly, often because of irregularity in curvature of the cor-

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nea. Vision is blurred and it is fatiguing to use the eye. Astigmatism with myopia or hypermetropia accounts for some three-fourths of the headaches resulting from close work. Carefully fitted glasses are required. While ordinary eye defects can be corrected with simple spherical lenses, astigmatism calls for a "cylindrical" lens. This means a slice taken lengthwise from a glass cylinder. The axis must be kept correctly before the eye. For this reason, astigmatic persons should not use spectacle frames with round lenses. If such a lens turns, it throws the axis out of line.

While the defects just enumerated can be encountered at any age, presbyopia, or "middle age sight," is something that comes on after age 40. One obvious symptom is misreading numbers in the telephone book. By this time in life, the natural lens of the eye is not as elastic as formerly and the ciliary muscle that controls the thickness of the lens begins to lose some of its resilience. More light and glasses are required for close work. If you are already wearing glasses for distance correction, you will need a second pair for the new problem. Or you can have the two combined in a single pair of bifocals. Interestingly enough, bifocals were invented in 1784 by the versatile Benjamin Franklin, who had exactly this condition. Improvements in glass and its machining have made possible production of tri-focals in recent years. These make possible an intermediate field of vision.

Aniseikonia is a comparatively rare condition which was identified first at Dartmouth Eye Institute in Hanover, N. H., only a few years ago. It is an abnormality in which the separate images received by the two eyes are of different size and shape. The unequal images burden the brain and the sight of one eye may be suppressed. There is difficulty in judging angles and distances. A magnifying lens can be prescribed to correct the inequality and bend the light rays so that the images become identical. Persons who drive off the highway or bang into garage doors may be suffering from aniseikonia.

All of these defects can be diagnosed swiftly and accurately by instruments, some of which are complex enough to look like the periscope station in a submarine. There is a Dartmouth-devised instrument, the eikonometer, for detecting aniseikonia. There are also less complicated devices designed for the mass testing of eyes.

One of these is Bausch & Lomb's Ortho-Rater. Using this device, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company recently determined that 1300 out of 16,851 of its Massachusetts employees had visual defects. When these were corrected, they had

less headache absenteeism and fewer mistakes. Twelve million workers have been checked with the Ortho-Rater since its introduction in 1942.

Another device is the Porto Clinic, a 28-pound New York-made electric unit, which tests the eye qualities and reactions required for safe automobile driving. As a public service, the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has provided these units to New York area high schools with driver-training courses. The Armed Forces are among the many users of the device. It should be emphasized that being a good driver de-



"That's the best I can do with that cheap leather."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

pend more on how well you use your vision rather than on how much vision you have.

A survey made by the American Optical Company of 44,000 industrial workers a few years ago found 38 percent of them visually inefficient. The *Akron Beacon Journal* recently purchased 4,625 pairs of glasses for school children revealed by a mass examination to be in need of them. September has been designated as "sight saving" month and scores of organizations constantly urge eye care with films and pamphlets.

What can you do as an individual to preserve your sight?

You can, first of all, take care of your general health. You can eat and sleep properly. Late hours, heavy drinking and inadequate diets are bad for the eyes.

Good light is necessary for good sight. You should make sure that you have adequate light at your job and in your home. There are light meters for measuring this. The unit is the foot

candle, the amount of light thrown by a candle a foot away. For reading the average book or newspaper (the size of type, color and finish of the paper are factors), a level of 35 foot candles is required. This is about the light found 20 inches from a 100-watt lamp. School children should have a minimum of 15 foot candles on their desks. In general, light should come from above you and from your left. It should fall on your work, not in your eyes.

If you need glasses, wear them. For protection against strong sun, snow glare, the brilliance of welding arcs, and on jobs that carry the hazard of flying sparks and metal, persons with normal eyes should wear glasses. If you just want to keep the sun out of your eyes for a few minutes at the beach, any sun glasses may do, but for long wear and especially for long driving, sun glasses should be of good quality.

Part of the horror of atom bombs is the damage done to eyes. "Atomic explosions," wrote the late Dr. Daniel B. Kirby, a noted New York eye authority, "combine the bad effects of concussion force, of flying particles, of extreme degree of blinding light, of extreme heat, and of infrared, ultraviolet, beta and gamma (neutron) radiation. The best prevention is to seek . . . shelter. Those who are caught unaware should lie face down."

What about television? You don't need to worry. The tube in a receiving set is a source of light and other radiation but it is too feeble to be dangerous. Larger screens may be a little easier on the eyes than the smaller. In any case, you should not sit too close and should not attempt to view programs that cannot be tuned in clearly. You should have some light in the room other than that coming from the picture tube so that your eyes will not be tired by having to adapt from it to darkness.

If there is a doctor available, you should have him remove anything that gets into your eye and should, of course, go to him with any injury or infection of the eye. Never rub an eye that has a foreign body in it. This may imbed it further and injure the eye.

If there is no help, hold the eyelids closed tightly. This will accumulate tears and perhaps wash out the object. If the object can be seen, it may be removed with a cotton ball or the corner of a clean handkerchief.

If chemicals get in the eye, they should be washed at once and profusely with clean water, and a doctor summoned.

A "black eye" should have medical attention. If none is available, apply cold compresses. The virtue of the old raw beef steak remedy for this eye mishap was not the meat itself but its coolness.

THE END

WHO ARE THE CENSORS?

(Continued from page 15)

cially approved by Washington before they could be added to the library collections.

There has been the recent decision of USIA head, Theodore Streibert, to exclude some works by Senator McCarthy. In this connection, the *Wall Street Journal* in an editorial on March 18, 1954 commented as follows:

Last June there was a great hullabaloo raised about book burning. The clamor started when Senator McCarthy charged that the Overseas Libraries contained some books written by communists. Senator McCarthy's revelations resulted in the removal of some of these books and there were loud outcries in the press and elsewhere about the sacredness of the written word, the hunting of witches, and the burning of books. Well, the USIA has now banned two books written by Senator McCarthy. They are judged "not suitable reading" for the purposes of the program and if any overseas library possesses these books they will be removed forthwith from the shelves. And we haven't heard a word about book-burning.

At the time of the big hullabaloo over the "book-burning" of alleged subversive books on the shelves of the overseas libraries, it was stated that there actually was some book-burning. The *New York Times* reported in the summer of 1953 that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told a news conference that 11 books on the shelves of United States libraries abroad had been burned in Sydney, Australia, and in Singapore. Then Gillespie S. Evans, director of the USIS for Australia, denied that any books had been burned either in Sydney or Melbourne. The State Department, instead of standing by its own policies and principles, got the wind up at the first sign of controversy, apparently, and ordered books off and on and off the shelves again. And so it went, up and down like a teeter-totter.

There is no denying that there is a lunatic fringe of ignorant bigotry in this country. But it is also true that there are several noisy minorities which can be counted on to join voices and energies from time to time, and exert powerful pressures to inflame individual passions against those whose ideas they dislike. In this minority, besides the active enemies of American ideals, must be put certain self-righteous folk as well as a horde of self-styled Liberals, and their following of Gulliberals who live by an intellectual double standard.

For years these people, deliberately or unwittingly as the case might be, have operated as book abortionists to make certain no book opposing their ideas would ever see the light of day. If, perchance, such a book could not be cut out of a publisher's list, the left-

ies saw to it that certain book reviewers clubbed it to death in its cradle. Any sturdy books that survived that onslaught were smothered under the counters of book stores by disciplined communists put there for that purpose, or by misguided, susceptible clerks.

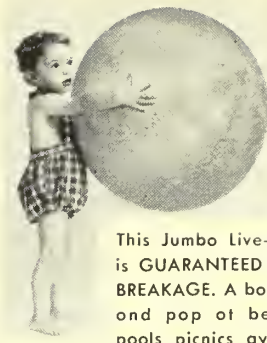
The techniques which gave such aid and comfort to the reds and made American communist and fellow-traveling authors rich, were described in full, in the article *Why You Buy Books That Sell Communism* in this magazine in January, 1951. But the reds never quit and the fight still goes on.

Here are some examples of book abortions, and if this isn't censorship it will do until censorship comes along.

Devin Garrity, the courageous head of the Devin-Adair Co., last fall published a book titled *Unconditional Hatred* by Captain Russell Grenfell, of the British Royal Navy. Grenfell comes of an old English naval family and served in the Royal Navy for more than 30 years, taking part in most of the decisive actions of World War I and subsequently helping to direct the Royal Navy Staff College. He is an excellent writer and his six previous books had been published in Britain and America by leading publishers in both countries. When *Nelson the Sailor* came out in 1949, and *Main Fleet to Singapore* in 1951, they were given top billing in the book review sections. Another book, *The Bismarck Episode*, the story of how the German battleship was hunted down, became a best seller here.

But this newest book of Grenfell's, a most important one since it deals with political policy rather than military strategy, got the treatment. Ironically enough, a note on the book's dust jacket says: "This new book—a 21-gun broadside on policy rather than strategy—touches on so many raw nerves, conflicts with so many vested interests, that first publication has had to take place in *our still largely uncensored United States*." Garrity knew he had a highly controversial book, one the Roosevelt and Churchill idolators would find disconcerting to a degree. Garrity is the publisher of John T. Flynn's *The Roosevelt Myth*, *The Road Ahead*, and *The Lattimore Story*, and he has had his lumps at the hands of the leftists and the liberals, and all the passionate partisans of the New and Fair Deals. So, with his tongue in his cheek, he anticipated the reception the book would get and when he sent a review copy to John Oakes, of the *New York Times* staff, he urged that Mr. Oakes see that the book be reviewed, nor "burned."

When some time passed and the *Times* did not review the book, Mr. Garrity said he met Mr. Oakes and



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asked him why his paper had passed up this work by a distinguished authority. Oakes' reply, Mr. Garrity said, was brief.

"You wouldn't expect us to review *that*, would you? It's a tract," is what Mr. Oakes told me," Mr. Garrity said.

"To get this important book to the American public," he continued, "I had to rely on a handful of reviews, chiefly those of the *Chicago Tribune*; the *Brooklyn Tablet*, a Catholic newspaper; and *Church Management*, a Protestant newspaper."

Mr. Garrity, who is a determined and resourceful man, made a virtue of necessity. He gave studied attention to special mailing lists; and he used personal salesmanship on individuals like Gene Tunney, Robert R. Young, Philip LeBoutillier, and a member of the British Royal Family whose name cannot be divulged. These men have all bought 100 or more copies of the book for distribution among their friends here and in England. This is circulating and selling books the hard way, and it is an expensive process in time, energy and money. Only a stubborn fighter like Garrity, who hates communism the way the devil hates holy water, and loathes censorship either direct or adroit, would be willing to do this to sell 7,500 or 10,000 copies of a book which should have a much greater audience.

Garrity was the publisher of Elizabeth Bentley's book, *Out of Bondage*. Miss Bentley, it will be remembered, was a long-time communist who repented and recanted and gave valuable testimony to the government on Harry Dexter White and other highly placed Washington contacts who were members of her espionage ring. Her book is a valuable case history. "The book was written on the high school level," said

Mr. Garrity, "written that way purposely so that high school and first year college students could grasp it easily. Miss Bentley became involved in Soviet espionage after she took her degree at Vassar and while she was a graduate student at Columbia University. She wanted particularly to reach young people with *Out of Bondage*. This account of the bitter lessons she learned from her experiences with communism and communists should be in every high school library in the country. Yet it is a book which, to date, insofar as we have been able to determine, and despite all our efforts, has been kept out of high school libraries."

Well, what's in a typical high school library?

In one high school, in Scarsdale, N. Y., a pleasant, well-to-do suburban town just a few miles from New York City, eight books by Howard Fast are on the shelves. (Five of Fast's books were removed from the USIA library shelves abroad last year.) And there are others.

There is a committee of citizens in Scarsdale which was formed four years ago to expose and stop the communist penetration of Scarsdale public schools. The committee reported that in January 1954, Fast's book *Haym Salomon, Son of Liberty* was still on the recommended list for 10th grade students in the high school library. The president of the Board of Education, Malcolm C. Spence, wrote that it was put on the recommended list and kept there because members of the staff were of the opinion the book "can make a substantial contribution to an understanding of one aspect of our war for independence, and because it is highly readable by children of the age involved."

The book is a piece of communist propaganda, the Scarsdale Citizens'

Committee maintains. They say it represents businessmen of the days of the American Revolution as a despicable lot. The book is aimed at arousing hatred of businessmen as a class. According to communist author Fast, it would be impossible to find a patriotic businessman. Yet this book is said to make "a substantial contribution to an understanding of one aspect of our war for independence."

If the liberals on Scarsdale's board of education feel they must have Fast's interpretation of American history in the high school library, and glorified biographies of contemporary pro-communists, why not counterbalance these books with books by non-communist authors? Scarsdale's H.S. Library had Paul Robeson's biography with four illustrations from the *Daily Worker* on the recommended list from 1947 to 1950, although the book failed to win the approval of the National Council of Teachers of English. The Scarsdale Citizens' group asked a reasonable question: why give preference to the biography of a communist? Why not recommend the biography of Booker T. Washington, the great Negro educator? Or Jackie Robinson, the Negro baseball player who personally repudiated the treasonous statement of Paul Robeson that Negroes would not go to war against Russia? And why favor Fast's biography of Citizen Tom Paine? Why not Conway's or Woodward's biography of this great American instead of a distorted one by an American communist?

Scarsdale is not the only New York suburb where a certain element sees to it that books by communists and proreds get every break. The Hastings, N. Y., *News* reported on Feb. 11, 1954, that the local school board rejected a move to oust Fast's books from the library shelves of the Hastings public school. Seven copies of Fast's *Goethals and the Panama Canal* were at issue. The trustees voted 4-1 to keep the books on the shelves.

Fast, like most other communist writers, has made a fortune from his books. For one thing, the Stalin Literary Prize which he received recently for being a faithful, unswerving follower of the communist line, and foremost Red Writing Hoodwinker, can run as high as \$25,000. For another thing, such a valuable, dependable and prolific producer of red propaganda as Mr. Fast is supported and promoted unceasingly by the comrades.

One way they do this is through book clubs. One of these is an integral part of a communist-dominated labor union, the red U.E. (United Electrical). This book club vigorously plugs books by communists and fellow travelers and pushes them into best sellers. The U.E.'s



"We should have tipped him last time."

"Union Book Club" in a full-page advertisement on Sept. 21, 1953, bragged that 25,000 U.E. members had "read and enjoyed" Albert E. Kahn's *High Treason* and recommended his latest book to the membership. This one, titled *The Game of Death*, sold more than 17,500 copies almost before the ink was dry on the pages. The book is an attempt to sabotage our civil defense and was among the first books published by Cameron & Kahn, Inc., a firm which was formed when the pro-red views and red-favoring book bias of Angus Cameron, long-time chief Editor at the old Boston house of Little, Brown & Co., were finally revealed and Mr. Cameron eased out.

Ordeal By Slander, Owen Lattimore's anguished screams about his appearance before the Senatorial investigating committee which eventually brought about his indictment, was issued in two editions. One was a paper-back "quickie" and the other a regular hard-cover book store edition at book store price. The paper-back was sold on newsstands everywhere simultaneously with the more expensive hard-cover edition. This is a fairly unusual procedure which has been tried out with books like Wendell Willkie's *One World*, and the decidedly non-communist novel, *The Cardinal*, but as a rule paper-back editions are not issued until a year after regular book store copies. The Lattimore book sold like fans in a heat wave, and stirred up more dust to confuse the case, a handy, old-time communist trick.

It is a rare occurrence, indeed, when a book on an anti-communist subject sells 5,000 copies. What does this mean in terms of income to the author who has spent months in study, research and writing? The average book takes a year to write, rarely less, often more. The normal book contract is written to give the author a return of 10% of the retail price of his book on the first 2,500 copies sold; 12½% on the next 2,500; and 15% on all copies after that. A book which sells for \$3.50, about the average price today, therefore, will earn 35¢ each on 2,500 copies, and 44¢ on each of the next 2,500 copies. That's a total of \$1975 for 12 months' work, or \$164 a month, \$41 a week—if the book sells 5,000 copies. An uneducated, untrained domestic, at the going rate of 75¢ an hour (it's \$1.00 in many cases) does almost as well—often better—for the average domestic gets \$36 for an 8-hour, 6-day week. A writer usually writes seven days a week, and all hours of the day and night, and he runs his feet off and spends money to do his research. He buys his paper and supplies, typewriter, carbons, stamps; and does his own secretarial work or drafts his wife if he's lucky enough to have a self-sacrificing partner able and willing to do it.

Of course the whole idea of censorship is confused and inconsistent. Even the public libraries exercise it and always have. Virtually every library has a section in which some books are kept under lock and key because the librarians recognize that such books must not be given to certain people, or people of a certain age. Indeed, most librarians would exercise immediate and drastic censorship if a 10-year-old came into the place and wanted a highly salacious best-seller for his own use.

The totalitarian accusation of censorship is not leveled at this. But in virtually every case where the cry of "censorship" goes up, what it boils down to is citizens showing an interest in the books on the library shelves. There is nothing wrong with this. Libraries supported by public funds are not sacrosanct.

So far as public libraries are concerned, remember this: Citizens certainly have a right to know about their public, tax-supported libraries. In practically every city, of course, there's an elected board of trustees who are the city library's Board of Directors, as it were, in matters of fundamental policy. Ask your trustees what is their policy with respect to books by such names as Howard Fast, Corliss Lamont, Albert E. Kahn, etc. Ask them, too, what is their policy with respect to books by the anti-communists—Eugene Lyons, James Burnham, William L. White, John T. Flynn—and books which reveal the tactics and strategy of communism. Inquire especially about *The Enemy Within*, the first eye-witness account of the communist conquest of China; and Edward Hunter's *Brain Washing In Red China*. I mention *The Enemy Within*, which I wrote with Raymond J. deJaegher, because I can speak from direct knowledge that its revelations were so damaging to the communists that it was sabotaged here while, ironically, the foreign editions continue to sell well. The equally damaging revelations of the "brain washing" book have been proved by events in Korea, by the case of General Dean, Col. Schwable and other American POW's. This magazine recently published a long list of anti-communist books, and the list is available.

But when you start checking into the situation in your town, do so as sensible citizens, not as crusading zealots looking for trouble. While you have every right to inquire about and to study what is happening in your community, in the libraries and the schools, you do *not* have the right to make yourself obnoxious while doing it. Such actions only discredit you and bring down on you the phrases the Leftists love to toss at those they hate—"self-appointed vigilantes;" "book-burners;"

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VACCINE—A safe and promising vaccine is being tested now. But results will not be known until 1955.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

"super patriots," and a new one, the 1954 version of "American fascist." A "fascist" is now a "primitive." The connotation, I presume, is that a "primitive" is an ape, a baboon, a monkey who walks like a man.

This is important, too: don't start out with the assumption that the librarian is your enemy. The great majority of librarians are good, conscientious people, as patriotic as you. They are as overworked as they are underpaid, and they have to rely on materials that are handed them by the higher-ups. However, if, as has happened in some

cases, librarians and the Board of Trustees prove uncooperative, there is every reason then why the issue should be made public so that if there are books by and about the left on the library shelves, there can also be placed there the counteraction of books by and about the right, in the fullest American tradition.

And there is something else you can and should do.

You can buy books. You have seen how the communists push and plug and sell the books by the comrades and their totalitarian liberal friends and fol-

lowers. Book publishing is a business like anything else. If there is money to be made publishers will publish and promote the sale of more anti-communist books.

It's time we did more about buying books by authors on our side, and getting those books in the libraries. And as a corollary, we might start reading a few books on the tactics and strategy of communism so we'll know what books and what authors *are* on our side, writers who should be helped and encouraged—and their books bought.

THE END

THE GIMMICK

(Continued from page 13)

out. "The Court suggests that cross examination of the witness be deferred until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock."

SAM BARD, coatless with his shirt open at the neckband, stared grimly ahead at a bust of Abraham Lincoln on a bookcase opposite his desk. In a leather chair to his right his assistant, Ben Welsh, sat with his long legs dejectedly jackknifed over the arm of the chair, his drawn lips sucking disconsolately at a cigarette. Over on the couch sat County Detective George Cannon chewing dispiritedly on the mangled remains of a smoldering cigar.

"As I see it," Welsh told them, "A, we have twelve hours to show that the doctor perjured himself; or B, his book was gimmicked; or C, the nurse is not the sweet character the doctor believes her to be."

"In my book," Cannon muttered lugubriously, "the doc is strictly on the level. 'Anybody could see the old gent wasn't enjoying the act.'"

"Including the jury," Welsh agreed bitterly. "And if Devers can't come up with anything on the girl—"

"He won't," Sam Bard predicted gloomily. "But just let's suppose we get something on her? Even more unlikely, suppose we had some reason to be suspicious of Glendenning? We would still be stymied."

"Why?"

Bard stared somberly at his assistant. "Because of that damned appointment book. The doctor's testimony is based on it. So, undoubtedly, is the nurse's—when it comes. So you see the cornerstone of Cassidy's defense is the appointment book. Without it he is vulnerable as hell. And don't think he doesn't know it. That's what scares me."

"Reider is the best man on questioned documents in this part of the country," Welsh reminded him. Welsh was thirty-seven but with his brush haircut and restless vitality he looked like a college senior. He straightened out in his chair and blinked nervously at his chief. "We know Morales is guilty. In that

case, if your reasoning is correct (and I think it is) then the page was gimmicked. Big Fingers couldn't have been in Warrendale and Glendenning's office at the same time."

"You said it," Cannon offered, extracting a fresh cigar from a vest pocket and beginning to peel away the cellophane. "Absolutely."

"I agree," Bard conceded grimly over the rustle of the cellophane. He tugged his necktie around until it seemed suspended from his right ear. "Unfortunately, the thought doesn't encourage me." His troubled eyes traveled back to Lincoln. "Cassidy knows we'll have Reider go over that page with everything from ultra violet light to an inspired fine tooth comb. He knows that if there have been any alterations or erasures Reider will find them."

"You fellows ever read Sherlock Holmes?" Cannon inquired suddenly. He stared at them over a flaming match. "I read him all the time. Have for years. Like a trade journal as you might say. Well, Holmes covers this same situation in a nutshell. When you have cut out the impossible Holmes says whatever you have left is the truth no matter how cock-eyed it seems. Now we know Big Fingers pulled this heist. So we know it is impossible for him to be in this doc's office. Okay. So this alibi is cock-eyed. Like I said—"

The strident shrill of the telephone brought him up short. Bard swung around in his chair and snatched the receiver out of its cradle. He said, "Hello!" and then covered the mouthpiece with his hand. "It's Reider with a preliminary report."

Welsh sprang out of his chair and paced the rug as Bard listened. Cannon sat back on the couch and puffed his cigar confidently. After a few minutes Bard replaced the receiver and swung around to face them. The very stiffness of his movements told them what was coming.

"Reider says the page detailing the appointments for February seventeenth shows no evidence of alteration or era-

sure," he reported stolidly. "The binding is intact, proving that a page was not extracted and a new one substituted. The immediate pages preceding and following the seventeenth are also unblemished. Ergo, the idea that Morales had really visited Glendenning's office on, say, the fourteenth or the fifteenth or later on, say, the eighteenth or the nineteenth falls flat on its face. Reider says further that all entries in the book up to and including the questioned date were made by the same person."

He picked up a blackened pipe from his desk and fingered the bowl wearily.

"I guess that wraps it up," Ben Welsh said and dropped leadenly into the leather chair. "How now, Sherlock?" he asked the scowling Cannon with a tired smile.

"I'd like to have Morales alone in a dark cellar for a couple of hours," the detective said with feeling. "Man, would I dislocate his alibi! I suppose he is sitting in some expensive hot spot right now with that floozie of his, drinking champagne and laughing his guts out at our expense."

"That's a good idea, George," Bard told him. "How about a gallon or two of coffee and some hamburgers?"

"With plenty of onion," Welsh added.

THE THREE of them were jaw-deep in hamburgers when the telephone rang again. Bard gestured Welsh toward it.

"It may be Reider calling to say that he made a slight error," Cannon suggested optimistically. "Even the best of them make a mistake now and then."

But it was Devers.

"The nurse is lily-white with the law," Welsh reported afterward with a shrug. "The only time they ever even heard of her downtown she was an outraged taxpayer. Somebody snatched her purse." And then as the hamburger came away from Bard's face, "Don't get excited, Sam. It happened over a month after the robbery."

"It doesn't add, anyway," Cannon consoled them over his coffee. "A coincidence."

"Even a coincidence is better than nothing," Bard grunted. Then he swung around sharply to face Welsh. "Suppose I wanted to gimmick an appointment book. What would I do first?"

"Get the book," Cannon said. "But the girl didn't have the book in—"

"Get a key to Glendenning's office!"

"But the book wasn't gimmicked," Welsh protested.

"Let's forget that for a minute," Bard



"I'll have the specialty of the house."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

pleaded. "I may be crazy but I have an idea. Did Devers give you the exact date of the theft?"

"Saturday, March twenty-ninth."

"That would give Morales, or some of his talent, all day Sunday to gimmick the book. Some time Sunday night or early Monday morning he could return the book!"

"But Reider said—"

"George's friend Holmes said it better!" Bard dropped the remains of his hamburger into the wastepaper basket. He met the detective's sudden smile with a bark. "What's Reider's number?"

"Longacre seven-seven-six-two-nine."

"Get him on the line."

His mounting excitement infected both men.

"What's the scoop?" Welsh cried.

But Bard was busy with the telephone. Over the whirl of the dial he looked at his assistant and grinned.

"Reider?" he snapped when the connection was completed. "Sam Bard. I want you to take another look at that appointment book. Yes, yes, I know that. This time forget February seventeenth. That date has had us hypnotized. Take a look at the back of the book, beginning with March thirty-first. If my hunch is correct it will put the cute Mr. Morales right back across the well-known barrel."

He dropped the receiver back with a happy clatter and sat back in his chair.

"I don't get it," Welsh complained.

He crushed his coffee container and hurled it at the wastepaper basket.

"Misdirection," Bard explained with a chuckle. "A magician's gimmick. We were expected to concentrate our attention on the date of the alibi. After all, why should we be concerned with routine entries made a month after the crucial date? And it damned near worked!"

"It's still working as far as I'm concerned," Welsh confessed ruefully. He stood, feet wide apart, in front of the desk and frowned down on his superior. "Morales planned his alibi in advance of the job. I'll buy that. His visits to Glendenning's office laid the groundwork for it. I'll buy that too. Following his arrest he went into action. With the key from the nurse's purse he entered the doctor's office and obtained the book. It makes sense except that—" A wide, quick grin suddenly split his face, making him look younger than ever. "You mean—"

"Simple, huh?" Bard grinned back at him. "Same like most good illusions. Morales was smart enough to realize that if he altered the page vital to his defense any expert on questioned documents would spot it in a minute."

"So he forged an entirely new book!"

"Exactly. It wasn't a tough assignment. The book itself was common enough. Almost any stationery store could supply a duplicate. The original book would furnish plenty of examples of the nurse's handwriting. Morales had the underworld connections necessary to get himself a clever forger."

"Then the new book was replaced in the nurse's desk and she unknowingly carried on. Morales had really visited Glendenning on another date—probably the sixteenth or the eighteenth—"

"That's the way I figure it. Morales undoubtedly realized that an expert could spot the difference between his boy's imitation of the nurse's fist and the pure quill. But he gambled that we wouldn't concern ourselves with entries made long after the date of the crime. And without that report on the purse snatching—"

The telephone stopped Bard. For several minutes the excited chatter of the instrument seeping past the prosecutor's ear was the only sound in the room.

"Okay," Bard said crisply when the chatter ceased. "We'll take care of it right away." He dropped the receiver. "Reider caught it immediately. George, Reider wants a sample of the nurse's handwriting right away. You have her address. Good! Hop to it."

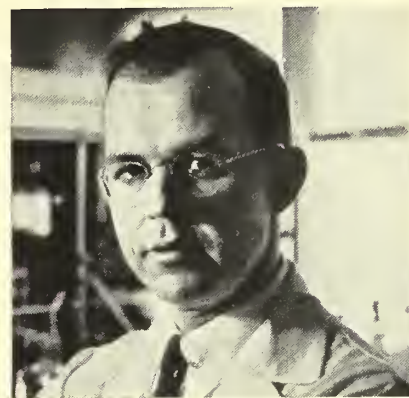
Cannon reach for his hat.

Bard and Welsh were shaking hands with each other.

Cannon eyed them briefly.

"It was like Holmes said, wasn't it?" he suggested complacently.

THE END



PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHARD BEATTIE

What are the facts about cancer of the lung—?

JUST 20 YEARS AGO, in 1933, cancer of the lung killed 2,252 American men. Last year, it killed some 18,500.

WHY THIS STARTLING INCREASE? Our researchers are finding the answers as rapidly as funds and facilities permit—but there isn't enough money.

DOCTORS ESTIMATE that 50% of all men who develop lung cancer could be cured if treated in time. But we are actually saving only 5% . . . just one-tenth as many as we should.

WHY—? Many reasons. But one of the most important is not enough money . . . for mobile X-ray units, for diagnosis and treatment facilities, for training technicians and physicians.

THESE ARE JUST A FEW of the reasons why you should contribute generously to the American Cancer Society. Won't you please do it now? Your donation is needed—and urgently needed—for the fight against cancer is *everybody's* fight.

Cancer MAN'S CRUELEST ENEMY Strike back—Give

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

GENTLEMEN:

- ☐ Please send me free information on cancer.
- ☐ Enclosed is my contribution of \$..... to the cancer crusade.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Simply address the envelope: CANCER
c/a Postmaster, Name of Your Town

Un-mighty Dollar

*To have a dollar, years ago,
Would fill you with assurance;
But the dollar of today is built
For speed and not endurance!*

— F. G. KERNAN

Try Again

Incensed at the number of rejection slips he'd received, a young writer sent the editor of a leading magazine a pint of blood.

Two weeks later it was returned with the enclosed notation: "Sorry. Wrong type."
— ANTHONY J. PETTITO



"You ought to glance at the bulletin board occasionally, Ferguson. You were laid off last Friday."

Trapped

The furniture salesman climaxed his sales-talk with: "And don't forget, you put a small deposit down and then make no more payments for six months."

With a start of surprise, the prospective customer exclaimed, "Who told you about me?"
— HOWIE LASSETER

Carried Along

Fellow travelers: People who swallow the party lyn'.

— D. O. FLYNN

Speed Demons

*The human race
Is a speedy race,
However else you may class it.
To be more exact,
Consider this fact:
Time flies, but we all can pass it.*

— RICHARD ARMOUR

Thinking of Others

There had been a fire in a brewery in a small city and while repairs were being made, the local tavern owners were forced to go on a quota. One afternoon the manager of the brewery picked up his phone to hear a tavern-keeper say:



PARTING SHOTS

"Hey, when am I going to get some more beer?"

"But you've had your quota for this week," replied the manager of the plant.

"Yes, I know that," insisted the voice at the other end of the line, "but what about my customers?"
— DAN BENNETT

Overhead Expenses

*A bald man decided, one day,
To order a wig, right away.
But it proved a loose fit
So he wouldn't remit
Because it was too much toupee.*

— BERTON BRALEY

Speaking Frankly

After an exhaustive two hours of drilling, the sergeant was completely disgusted with the squad of rookies.

"Listen, boys," he said suddenly, "I'd like to tell you a story. Now, when I was a kid I had a set of wooden soldiers. One day I felt sorry for a poor boy in the neighborhood and gave them to him. Then I

wanted them back and cried, but my mother said, "Don't cry, someday you'll get your wooden soldiers back."

The sergeant paused a moment.

"And believe me, you thick-headed numbskulls," he roared, "that day has come!"
— FRANCIS GERARD

Spread Out

A flood is a river that has become too big for its bridges.
— T. J. MCINERNEY

Silly Filly

*She let the experts cue her
On how to get a man,
By letting him pursue her;
Result: she also ran.*

— PHILENE HAMMER

I'm Sure of It Now

Two little brothers were having such a strenuous fight that their mother felt it was her duty to intervene.

"Bobby," she protested, "don't be so selfish. Let your little brother play with your marbles for a while."

"But mother," said the youngster tearfully, "he's going to keep them all the time."

"I don't think so, dear," replied the mother.

"But I know he's going to," insisted the boy. "He's swallowed two of them already."
— DAVE CASTLE

Then Shall We Banish Sorrow?

*This sad rule I'm submitting
To guide the youthful shopper;
The sweater that's most fitting
Is hardly ever proper!*

— DOROTHY BRENNER FRANCIS

It Works Two Ways

*Hay fever can be either positive or negative.
Sometimes the eyes have it and sometimes the nose.*

— DON TANNER



"Of course, now, the Ball Club expects you to complete your formal education before reporting for duty . . ."



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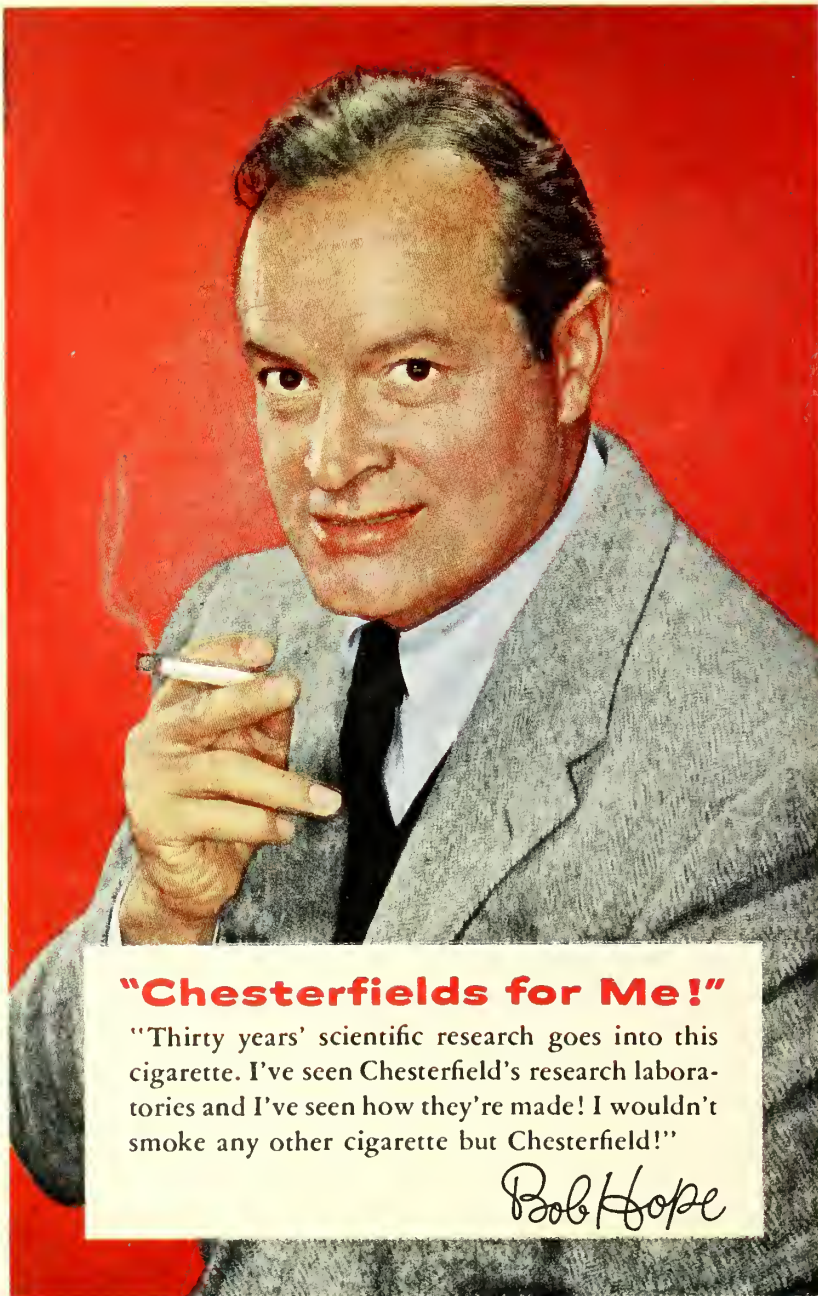
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